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A SPLENDID HAZARD

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CHAPTER IV.

Pirates and Private Secretaries.

It was a little station made gloomy by a single light. Once in so often a fast train stopped, if properly flagged. Fitzgerald, feeling wholly unromantic, now that he had arrived, dropped his hand-bag on the damp platform and took his bearings. It was after sundown. The sea, but a few yards away, was a murmuring, heaving blackness, save where here and there a wave broke. The wind was chill, and there was the hint of a storm coming down from the northeast.

"Any hotel in this place?" he asked of the ticket agent, the telegraph operator, and the baggageman, who was pushing a crate of vegetables off a truck.

"Swan's Hotel; only one."

"Do people sleep and eat there?"

"If they have good digestions."

"Much obliged."

"Whisky's no good, either."

"Thanks again. This doesn't look much like a summer resort."

"Nobody ever said it was. I beg your pardon, but would you mind taking an end of this darned crate?"

"Not at all." Fitzgerald was beginning to enjoy himself. "Where do you want it?"

"In here," indicating the baggageroom. "Thanks. Now, if there's anything I can do to help you in return, let her go."

"Is there a house hereabouts called the top o' the hill?"

"Come over here," said the agent. "See that hill back there, quarter of a mile above the village; those three lights? Well, that's it. They usually have a carriage down here when they're expecting any one."

"Who owns it?"

"Old Admiral Killigrew. Didn't you know it?"

"Oh, Admiral Killigrew; yes, of course. I'm not a guest. Just going up there on business. Worth about ten millions, isn't he?"

"That and more. There's his yacht in the harbor. Oh, he could burn up the village, pay the insurance, and not even knock down the quality of his cigars. He's the best old chap out. None of your red-faced, yo-hoing, growling seadogs; just a kindly, generous old sailor, with only one bee in his bonnet."

"What sort of bee?"

"Pirates!" in a ghostly whisper.

"Pirates? Oh, say, now!" with a protest.

"Straight as a die. He's got the finest library on piracy in the world, everything from The Pirates of Penzance to The Life of Morgan."

"But there's no pirate afloat these days."

"Not on the high seas, no. It's just the old man's pastime. Every so often, he coals up the yacht, which is a seventeen-knotter, and goes off to the South Seas, hunting for treasures."

"By George!" Fitzgerald whistled softly. "Has he ever found any?"

"Not so much as a postage stamp, so far as I know. Money's always been in the family, and his Wall street friends have shown him how to double what he has, from time to time. Just for the sport of the thing some old fellows go in for crockery, some for pictures, and some for horses. The admiral just hunts treasures. Half-past six; you'll excuse me. There'll be some train despatches in a minute."

Fitzgerald gave him a good cigar, took up his bag, and started off for the main street; and once there he remembered with chagrin that he had not asked the agent the most important thing of all: Had the admiral a daughter? Well, at eight o'clock he would learn all about that. Pirates! It would be as good as a play. But where did he come in? And why was courage necessary? His interest found new life.

Swan's hotel was one of those nondescript buildings of wood which are not worth more than a three-line paragraph even when they burn down. It was smelly. The kitchen joined the dining-room, and the dining-room the office, which was half a bar-room, with a few boxes of sawdust mathematically arranged along the walls. There were many like it up and down the coaost. There were pictures on the walls of terrible wrecks at sea, naval battles, and a race horse or two.

The landlord himself lifted Fitzgerald's bag to the counter.

"A room for the night and supper, right away."

"Here, Jimmy," called the landlord to a growing, lumbering boy, "take this satchel up to number five."

The boy went his way, eyeing the labels respectfully and with some awe. This was the third of its kind he had sported up-stairs in the past 24 hours.

Fitzgerald cast an idle glance at the loungers. There were half a dozen of them, some of them playing cards and some displaying talent on the pool table, badly worn and beer-stained. There was nothing distinctive about any of them, excepting the little man who was reading an evening paper, and the only distinctive thing about him was a pair of bright eyes. Behind their gold-rimmed spectacles they did not waver under Fitzgerald's scrutiny; so the latter dismissed the room and its company from his mind and proceeded into dinner. As he was late, he dined alone on mildly warm chicken, greasy potatoes, and muddy coffee. He was used often to worse fare than this, and no complaint was even thought of. After he had changed his linen he took the road to the house at the top of the hill. Now, then, what sort of an affair was this going to be, such as would bend a girl of her bearing to speak to him on the street? Moreover, at a moment when he was playing a grow-up child's game? She had known that he was prevaricating when he had stated that he represented a charitable organization, and he knew that she knew he knew it. What, then? It could not be a joke; women never rise to such extravagant heights. Pirates and treasures; he wouldn't have been surprised at all had Old Long John Silver hobbled out from behind any one of those vine-grown fences, and demanded his purse.

The street was dim, and more than once he stumbled over a loose board in the wooden walk. If the admiral had been the right kind of philanthropist he would have furnished stone. But then, it was one thing to give a country town something and another to force the town council into accepting it. The lamp-posts, also of wood, stood irregularly apart, often less than a hundred feet, and sometimes more, lighting nothing but their immediate vicinity. Fitzgerald could see the lamps plainly, but could separate none of the objects round or beneath. That is why he did not see the face of the man who passed him in a hurry. He never forgot a face, if it were a man's; his only difficulty was in placing it at once. Up to this time one woman resembled another; feminine faces made no particular impression on his memory. He would have remembered the face of the man who just passed, for the very fact that he had thought of it often. The man had come into the dim radiance of the far light, then had melted into the blackness of the night again, leaving as a sign of his presence the creak of his shoes and the aroma of a cigarette.

Fitzgerald tramped on cheerfully. It was not an unpleasant climb, only dark. The millionaire's home seemed to grow up out of a fine park. There was a great iron fence enclosing the grounds, and the lights on top of the gates set the dull red trunks of the pines a-glowing. There were no lights shining in the windows of the pretty lodge. Still, the pedestrians' gate was ajar. He passed in, fully expecting to be greeted by the growl of a dog. Instead, he heard mysterious footsteps on the gravel. He listened. Some one was running.

"Hello, there!" he called.

No answer. The sound ceased. The runner had evidently taken to the silent going of the turf. Fitzgerald came to a stand. Should he go on or return to the hotel? Whoever was running had no right there. Fitzgerald rarely carried arms, at least in civilized countries, a stout cane was the best weapon for general purposes. He swung this lightly.

"I am going on. I should like to see the library."

He was not overfond of unknown dangers in the night; but he possessed a keen ear and a sharp pair of eyes, being a good hunter. A poacher, possibly. At any rate, he determined to go forward and ring the bell.

Both the park and the house were old. Some of those well-trimmed pines had scored easily a hundred and fifty years, and the oak, standing before the house and dividing the view into halves, was older still. No iron dee, or marble lion marred the lawn which he was now traversing; a sign of good taste. Gardeners had been at work here, men who knew their business thoroughly. He breathed the odor of trampled pine needles mingled with the harsher essence of the sea. It was tonic.

In summer the place would be beautiful. The house itself was built on severe and simple lines. It was quite aparent that in no time of its history had it been left to run down. The hall and lower left wing were lighted, but the inner blinds and curtains were drawn. He did not waste any time. It was exactly 8 o'clock when he stepped up to the door and pulled the ancient wire bell. At once he saw signs of life. The broad door opened and an English butler, having scrutinized his face, silently motioned him to be seated. The young man in search of an adventure selected the far end of the hall seat and dandled his hat. An English butler was a good beginning. Perhaps three minutes passed, then the door of the library opened and a young woman came out. Fitzgerald stood up. Yes, it was she.

"So you have come?" There was welcome neither in her tone nor face, nor was there the suggestion of any other sentiment.

"Yes. I am not sure that I gave you my name, Miss Killigrew." He was secretly confused over this enigmatical reception.

She nodded. She had been certain that did he come at all, he would come in the knowledge of who she was.

"I am John Fitzgerald," he said.

She thought for a space. "Are you the Mr. Fitzgerald who wrote the long article recently on the piracy in the Chinese seas?"

"Yes," full of wonder.

Interest began to stir in her face. "It turns out, then, rather better than I expected. I can see that you are puzzled. I picked you out of many yesterday, on impulse, because you had the sang froid necessary to carry out your jest to the end."

"I am glad that I am not here under false colors. What I did yesterday was, as you said, a jest. But, on the other hand, are you not playing me one in kind? I have much curiosity."

"I shall proceed to allay it, somewhat. This will be no jest. Did you come armed?"

"Oh, indeed no!" smiling.

She rather liked that. "I was wondering if you did not believe this to be some silly intrigue."

"I gave thoughts to but two things: that you were jesting, or that you were in need of a gentleman as well as a man of courage. Tell me, what is the danger, and why do you ask me if I am armed?" It occurred to him that her own charm and beauty might be the greatest danger he could possibly face. More and more grew the certainty that he had seen her somewhere in the past.

"Ah! if I only knew what the danger was. But that it exists I am positive. Within the past two weeks, on odd nights, there have been strange noises here and there about the house, especially in the chimney. My father, being slightly deaf, believes that these sounds are wholly imaginative on my part. This is the first spring in years we have resided here. It is really our summer home. I am not more than normally timorous. Someone we do not know enters the house at will. How or why I can't unravel. Nothing has ever disappeared, either money, jewels or silver, though I have laid many traps. There is the huge fireplace in the library, and my room is above. I have heard a tapping, like someone hammering on stone. I have examined the bricks, and so has my father, but neither of us has discovered anything. Three days ago I placed flour thinly on the flagstone before the fireplace. There were footprints in the morning—of rubber shoes. When I called in my father, the maid had unfortunately cleaned the stone without observing anything. So my father still holds that I am subject to dreams. His secretary, whom he had for three years, has left him. The butler's and servants' quarters are in the rear of the other wing. They have never been disturbed.

"I am not a detective, Miss Killigrew," he remarked, as she paused.

"No, but you seem to be a man of invention and of good spirit. Will you help me?"

"In whatever way I can." His opinion at that moment perhaps agreed with that of her father. Still, a test could be of no harm. She was a charming young woman, and he was assured that beneath this present concern there was a lively, humorous disposition. He had a month for idleness, and why not play detective for a change? Then he recalled the trespasser in the park. By George, she might be right!

"Come, then, and I will present you to my father. His deafness is not so bad that one has to speak loudly. To speak distinctly will be simplest."

She thereupon conducted him into the library. His quick glance, thrown here and there absorbingly, convinced him that there were at least five thousand volumes in the cases, a magnificent private collection, considering that the owner was not a lawyer, and that these books were not dry and musty precedents from the courts of appeals and supreme. He was glad to see that some of his old friends were here, too, and that the shelves were not wholly given over to piracy. What a hobby to follow! What adventures all within thirty square feet! And a shiver passed over his spine as he saw several tattered black flags hanging from the walls; the real articles, too, now faded to a rusty brown. Over what smart and lively-heeled brigs had they floated, these sinister jolly-rogers? For in a room like this they could not be other than genuine. All his journalistic craving for stories awakened.

Behind a broad, flat, mahogany desk, with a green-shaded student lamp at his elbow, sat a bright-cheeked, white-haired man writing. Fitzgerald instantly recognized him. Abruptly his gaze returned to the girl. Yes, now he knew. It was stupid of him not to have remembered at once. Why, it was she who had given the bunch of violets that day to the old veteran in Napoleon's tomb. To have remembered the father and to have forgotten the daughter!

"I was wondering where I had seen you," he said lowly.

"Where was that?"

"In Napoleon's tomb, nearly a year ago. You gave an old French soldier a bouquet of violets. I was there."

"Were you?" As a matter of fact, his face was absolutely new to her. "I am not very good at recalling faces. And in traveling one sees so many."

"That is true." Queer sort of girl, not to show just a little more interest. The moment was not ordinary by any means. He was disappointed.

"Father!" she called in a clear, sweet voice, for the admiral had not heard them enter.

At the call he raised his head and took off his Mandarin spectacles. Like all sailors, he never had any trouble in seeing distances clearly; the difficulty lay in books, letters, and small type.

"What is it, Laura?"

"This is Mr. Fitzgerald, the new secretary," she answered blandly.

"Aha! Bring a chair over and sit down. What did you say the name is, Laura?"

"Fitzgerald."

"Sit down, Mr. Fitzgerald," repeated the admiral cordially.

Fitzgerald desired but one thing; the privilege of laughter!

CHAPTER V.

No False Pretenses.

A private secretary, and only one way out! If the girl had been kind enough to stand her ground with him he would not have cared so much. But there she was vanishing beyond the door. There was a suggestion of feline cruelty in thus abandoning him. He dared not call her back. What the devil should he say to the admiral? There was one thing he knew absolutely nothing about, and this was the duties of a private secretary to a retired admiral who had riches, a yacht, hobby, and a beautiful, though impulsive daughter. His thought became irrelevant, as is frequent when one faces a crisis, humorous or tragic; here indeed was the coveted opportunity to study at close range the habits of a man who spent less than his income.

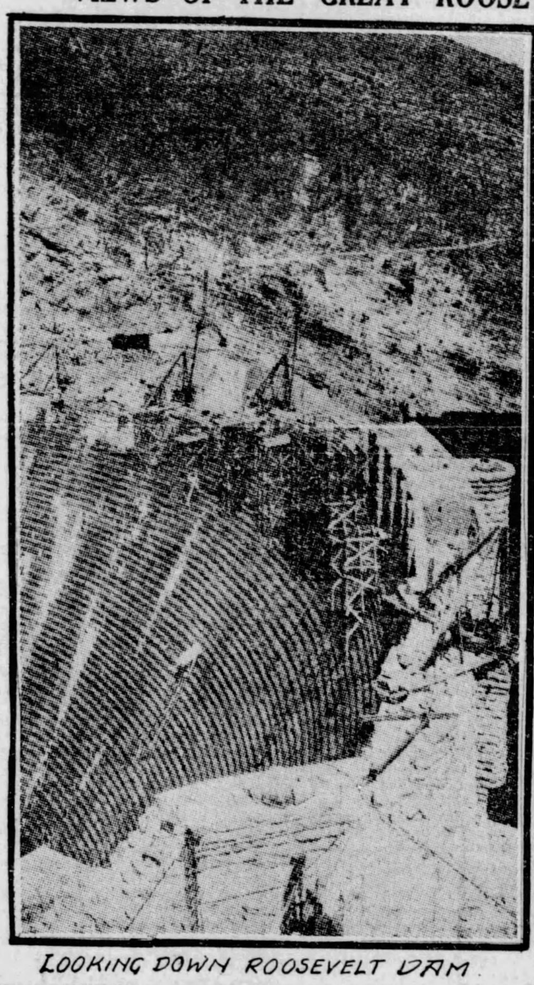
"Come, come; draw up your chair Mr. Fitzgerald."

"I beg your pardon; I—that is, I was looking at those flags, sir," stuttered the self-made victim of circumstances.

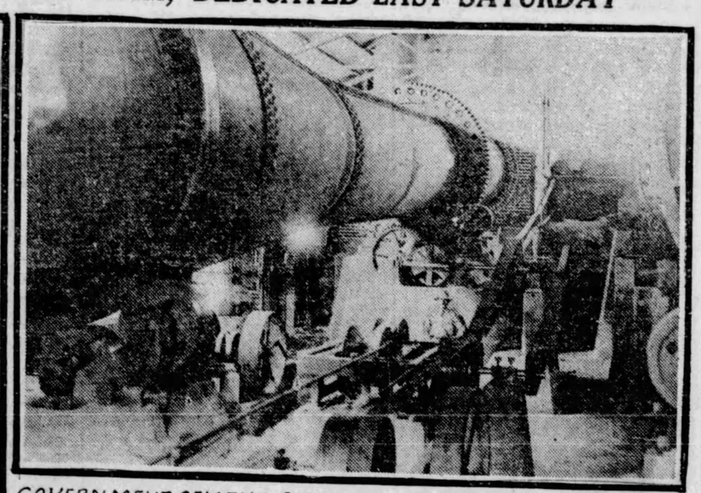
"Oh, those? Good examples of their kind; early part of the nineteenth century. Picked them up one cruise in the Indies. That faded one belonged to Morgan, the bloodthirsty ruffian. I've always regretted that I wasn't born a hundred years ago. Think of bottling them up in a shallow channel and raking 'em fore and aft!" With a bang of his fist on the desk, setting the ink-wells rattling

Continued on Page 3—Second Column

VIEWS OF THE GREAT ROOSEVELT DAM, DEDICATED LAST SATURDAY



LOOKING DOWN ROOSEVELT DAM



GOVERNMENT CEMENT GRINDER AT ROOSEVELT DAM. ARIZ.

SALT RIVER, ARIZ. BELOW DAM SITE

A Sleeping Memory

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

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CHAPTER XVIII—Continued.

A peal of light, sweet laughter rang out above the babel of conversation. They all looked towards Eleanor's table. She was leaning a little forward in her chair, her lips parted, her cheeks flushed, her eyes alight with enjoyment. A single row of pearls encircled her long, graceful neck, her shoulders and bare arms were dazzlingly soft, her hair gleamed like burnished gold in the shaded lamplight. It was as though a magician had touched her face, and there had passed away from it all sense of trouble, all evil memories, every trace of suffering. The troubled mouth seemed ever ready to break into laughter, the faint lines and wrinkles had faded completely away. She was years younger. The light of past sorrows had gone from her eyes, they remained only the mirror of the brightest and gayest things in life. In her youth, her beauty and her almost assertive joy de vivre, she seemed like a child amongst the little company by whom she was surrounded.

"Did you ever see anyone more beautiful?" Marian Fiske asked.

"From a purely pagan point of view, no," he answered. "I still hold that there is something wanting. But then you must remember that I am the worst judge in the world of a woman's looks."

"I know what you mean," Marian answered thoughtfully. "Yet I believe that nineteen men out of twenty would prefer her as she is. She is no trouble to talk to, and she is ready to be amused at anything; she is never serious for a single moment."

"All of which qualities," he remarked, "should endear her greatly to schoolboys—and Lord Winandermere."

She laughed softly.

"And yet," she said, "there is absolutely no accounting for things which happen sometimes. I have known the very cleverest men attracted by the most frivolous women." I shouldn't be in the leat surprised if she married a professor."

"She might be useful," he remarked, "as an antidote. But even if the wise men were willing—what of the girl?"

Marian shrugged her shoulders.

"Those things with women," she said, "go so often by carprice. At this rate she will soon be surfeited with adulation of the ordinary sort."

He followed the motion of her head and glanced around again. Powers had left his seat at the farthest table. He was leaning over Eleanor's chair talking to her. Trowse watched him narrowly. When he looked away there was a rare smile upon his lips.

"Your brother," he said, "must be very proud of Miss Hardinge as a patient. To look at her one would not imagine that she ever had a day's illness in her life—or a day's unhappiness India must be a pleasant place to live in."

Marian was suddenly meditative. "It was a marvelous recovery," she said.

He bent a little closer to her.

"There were a few days," he said, "during which Powers was a little uneasy. You know, perhaps, that he sent for me?"

She shook her head. "No! He never told us!"

"At that time," Trowse continued, "her memory seemed to be somewhat affected. Is there any change in that direction?"

"None whatever," Marian answered. "I thought you knew all about that. It is the most extraordinary position. She remembers absolutely nothing about the accident. It was some injury to her head, Powers said, and he will not have her questioned. Yon can't imagine how foolish it seems to go about continually explaining to people."

"Ah!"

There was a short silence. Marian Fiske was studying her companion's immovable face. She leaned a little closer towards him.

"I wonder," she murmured, "whether you will answer me a question?"

"My dear Miss Fiske!" he protested.

"Have you ever known a similar case to Eleanor's?"

He did not immediately reply. Marian's eyes never left his face.

"Exactly similar—no," he admitted. She nodded.

"I should think not. Now tell me this, will you? If you had not this case before you, should you have believed such a thing possible?"

"Possible—yes; likely—no," he answered deliberately. "You see, in our profession we are bound to place the limits of possibility very far back indeed. But why do you ask me this? The subject is one to which your brother has given far more time and thought than I have. I believe that he came across several very interesting cases of the sort in India."

Their eyes met for a moment. Marian was studying him keenly. Somehow she felt that under his measured talk there was at least some shadow of the knowledge which she desired to gain.

"You do not hink it possible," she said, "for Powers to have been in any way—it is a hateful suggestion, but I cannot help it—in any way deceived?"

"I am not in a position to form an opinion," he answered. "On the face of it, it does not seem possible, does it? The young lady, I understand, had letters addressed to your brother; she was expected, and he recognized her."

"You are right," she admitted, with some shadow of a mental reservation in her tone. "On the face of it, it does not seem possible."

Almost immediately Lady Fiske rose from an adjoining table, and the room was filled with the soft rustling of silk and lace as the women passed out. Trowse, tall and ascetic-looking in his evening clothes, stood back amongst the shadows behind the small table at which he had been sitting, and steadfastly watched the girl of whom he and Marian Fiske had been talking. Prosperity had indeed had a wonderful effect upon Eleanor's looks. The light of perfect health had flushed her delicate cheeks, her figure had filled out; she carried herself with a grace and confidence which took no count of those days of slow torture through which she had passed. Yet there was about her beauty some faint note of peculiarity which had puzzled others before Trowse. He asked himself what it was as she passed out, a queen running the gauntlet of a court of admiring eyes, fresh, exquisitely natural, the living embodiment of light-hearted gayety. When at last the door was closed and the men drew nearer together, he smiled quietly to himself.

"It is like one of those pictures," he murmured, "which come near to breaking the heart of the painter. It is perfect in color and form, it is beautiful—and yet it does not live. There is no background."

He took up his wineglass and moved to a table nearer the center of the room from which he could watch his host. The heavily shaded lights were kindly enough to the faces of the men who sat together over their cigarettes, but Trowse was a keen observer, and he saw things which were hardly apparent to a casuel observer. Powers had altered during the last few months. There were curious lines about his mouth, his eyes were a little sunken, his geniality was a trifle forced. Trowse smiled grimly.

"Conscience!" he muttered to himself. "Powers was never quite free from the sentimentalities of life. What a fool to trifle with such an opportunity!"

He waited for his chance, and moved up presently to his host's table. Powers welcomed him, but without heartiness. It happened that for the moment the two were virtually isolated. Trowse lit a fresh cigarette and leaned over towards the other.

"How does the great experiment go?" he asked, in a low tone.

Powers visibly flinched. He glanced around him nervously.

"So far," he said, "it has turned out much as I expected."

"You have not attempted——"

Powers stopped him with a quick gesture.

"As yet," he answered quickly, "I have attempted nothing. Be careful. I will talk to you again about this. The women are expecting us in the billiard-room. There is to be a pool and some bridge."

He rose. Almost at the same moment the butler approached him with a card upon a salver.

"This gentleman is in the library, sir. He wished me to apologize for disturbing you, but he would be much obliged if you could spare him a few moments."

Powers took up the card and read it:

"Captain Angus Hood,
2d Staffordssire Regiment."

"Don't know him," he muttered. "Trowse, take my place for a moment. If I am more than a minute or two, Winandermere, will you fellows go into the billiard room. You know why."

He crossed the room. At the door he suddenly stopped short. Trowse looked at him curiously. He was suddenly livid. He called out to a man in the more distant part of the room, and his voice sounded harsh and strained.

"Morton, do you happen to know where the 2d Staffordshire's are?" he asked.

"Don't know exactly," he answered. "Somewhere in India!"

CHAPTER XIX.

"Sir Powers Fiske, I believe?"

Powers, who during his few minutes' respite had regained his self-control, bowed, and eyed his visitor inquiringly. On the whole, he was relieved. Captain Hood was a clean, fresh-looking young man with clear blue eyes and a fair moustache. He was admirably typical of a class for whom Powers had but scant respect.

"Yes, I am Powers Fiske," he answered. "I understood that you wished to see me urgently. You must forgive my asking you to be as brief as possible, but I am entertaining guests tonight."

"I must apoligize for coming to you at all at such an hour," Captain Hood answered. "The matter is one, however, of great moment to me. To be as brief as possible, I have been told that you might be able to give me some idea as to the present whereabouts of a young lady of whom I am in search."

"A young lady!" Powers repeated slowly.

"Yes! Her name is Eleanor Marston."

Powers shook his head.

"I do not know any one of that

SMALL STANDING ARMIES IN THE NEW WORLD

SOUTH of the Rio Grande the professional soldier has always been much more in evidence than he is in the United States or Canada. He has held a more important place in the social organization of the Latin-American countries than in the English speaking nations of the New World, and his political influence has been much greater.

In uncounted revolutions in South America, Central America, Mexico and the West Indies the fate of contending parties has been determined by standing armies. Often the army chiefs have themselves sought and won control of the civil government by means of the trained—commonly ill-trained or half-trained—soldiers under their command.

But the civil war in Mexico, which was caused by the inability of the followers of Francisco Madero to accomplish anything at the polls, which Diaz completely dominated at the last national election, as he had done the same thing for many years, has shown that even there the standing army is weak and small in proportion to the population of the country. It falls far short of the European standard in such matters.

The Mexican republic has about 15,000,000 inhabitants and its regular army, in time of peace, is about 37,000 strong, including more than 2,000 rural police or rurales. Belgium, with half as large a population and with its neutrality and national security guaranteed by Great Britain, has almost exactly the same number of professional soldiers. On a war footing it would have a much bigger army of trained men than Mexico could put in the field.

The difference between Mexico and Belgium is a typical contract between European countries and New World states in respect to the size of their standing armies, in proportion to the population. Brazil, with about 21,000,000 inhabitants, according to official estimates, keeps less than 29,000 soldiers under arms. Spain has about the same population, and the Spanish army, in time of peace, is over 90,000.

Argentina, an extremely rich and flourishing country, has a fast increasing population of not less than 7,000,000, but its standing army is only about 17,000 strong. Holland, with about 6,000,000 inhabitants, has a regular army of 34,000 officers and men, on a peace footing. Chile, always conspicuous in South America for its fighting spirit, has over 3,000,000 population and only about 7,000 men kept under arms. Greece, with half a million fewer inhabitants, maintains an army three times the size of Chile's regular military establishment.

Canada cannot be compared fairly with independent countries in Europe because the Dominion, though virtually free of outside control in respect to all internal affairs and many which are international, is under the British flag and a part of the vast British empire. The Canadians know that they can depend upon the support and the army and navy of Great Britain.

As for the chief nation of the hemisphere, the United States stands alone among the great nations of the world in respect to the smallness of its regular army. The Italian army, on a peace footing, is four times as large as that of the American republic, with its 93,000,000 people and its unmatched wealth.

In fact, there are no large armies in the New World. Many of them are absurdly small to bear the name of armies at all. Bolivia has about 3,000 men under arms. Colombia holds 5,000 on duty. Peru counts only 4,000 soldiers under arms and Venezuela is supposed to have from 5,000 to 6,000. Ecuador and Uruguay have about 4,000 soldiers apiece in service in time of peace.

From the Rio Grande to Cape Horn the total strength of the regular armies of Latin America, on a peace footing, is not more than 135,000, or possibly 140,000. Any one of the more important European powers maintains a standing army from two to five times as large as all of these Latin-American forces combined, and many times as strong.

The vast size and immense resources of the United States make this light armament of Latin-America possible. The Monroe Doctrine saves the smaller states of the New World from the burden of large armies.

CHANGES EXPECTED IN KING GEORGE'S COURT

As the end of the year of mourning for King Edward approaches the interest of the British people in the new court grows keener.

The personalities of King George and Queen Mary are not as yet very well known to the great majority of their subjects, but daily the sum of their knowledge increases. Gradually but surely an idea, a mental portrait of them, their characters and personalities is forming in the minds of the people.

It is already safe to say that when that mental picture is complete it will be entirely to the satisfaction of its makers. At the very beginning of his reign certain stories that had long been current to the discredit of King George were wisely tackled and killed. Now a new idea of the man is rapidly forming itself.

Much as they loved King Edward, the English people recognize that a man of a very different type may be equally worthy of their affection. Edward VII. loved society for its own sake; it is no secret that George V. does not. Like his father, he is a keen sportsman and a hard worker, but possesses less of that superfluous energy which made the late king throw himself with the same zest into the social as into the more serious side of life.

Queen Mary is essentially a mother. It will perhaps be impossible for her to be as much in the public eye from a merely social point of view as was Queen Alexandra, who came to the throne when the more absorbing side of her domestic duties may be said to have been at an end. But it was as the devoted mother while Princess of Wales that Alexandra gained that deep hold on the affections of the English people which she has never lost.

As queen and mother, Mary will probably follow in her footsteps. With the smarter element of society she may not be entirely popular, but that element is not important.

Society Forced Pace.

When Queen Victoria died there is no doubt that the court and society as a whole needed a fillip. An idea has been gradually gaining ground that in the last year or two society had forced the pace a little and that had King Edward lived his unerring instinct would have told him this.

His successor has come to the throne at a moment when a brilliant court is less of a necessity than it was 10 years ago. The required social impetus has been given, and it is not likely that its effects will quite wear off. A restraining influence, it is felt, will not now come amiss. It must and will be exercised with tact and discretion, for society today can be led but not driven.

Instead of waiting for weary hours before passing the presence, people went to a brilliant evening party, and instead of going empty away, they sat down to a splendid supper. This change was representative of many more. It is unlikely that the procedure of court entertaining will undergo much change in the new reign. But it is probable that the next few years will see more of stateliness and less of brilliance about the court than in the reign of King Edward.

The late king and Queen Alexandra moved about a great deal in society, dining and attending balls at the greater houses during the London season and constantly visiting about among their personal friends in the country. It is likely that the present king and queen will go less into general society, pay fewer country house visits, except for specific purposes, and themselves entertain much less in the country than did their predecessors. For one thing, they possess no adequate country house of their own, except the far distant Balmoral, and entertaining at Windsor necessarily partakes more of state than did the cheerful house parties at Sandringham, where King Edward always loved to be.

Capable Letter Writer.

Like the late King Edward, King George is a capable letter writer and deals with much of his correspondence in person. He prefers a plain white paper of rather large size and as a rule writes on one side only, carefully numbering his pages as he goes forward.

The paper is embossed with the imperial crown surmounting the royal monogram, while in the other corner is "Windsor Castle," "Buckingham Palace," or "York Cottage." This embossing is at present in black owing to the court mourning, and there is a thin black edge around the paper. In due course this will be changed to gold.

King George's private secretaries employ precisely the same paper, which is very similar to that used by King Edward and his secretaries. King George, however, differs from his father in using a fountain pen. King Edward heartily disliked this modern convenience and preferred the old-fashioned quill pen, which Queen Victoria also liked. Queen Mary uses a long slender gold pen with a gold nib, which was given to her by the present prince of Wales and Prince Albert some years ago.

In addition to the note paper described King George has another style for use when he is traveling. This kind has the royal cipher, but no printed address. All his letters are sealed with the royal seal by his secretaries. His handwriting is small and very clear, every letter being distinctly formed. He writes very rapidly and is never at a loss for a word, and this does not mean in English only, for much of his correspondence is in French and German.

He writes to his two elder sons every week. The letters are sent so as to reach the princes on Monday mornings. He also maintains a regular correspondence with the duke of Connaught when he is away, Prince Alexander George of Teck and other members of the royal family, while he addresses long letters to Queen Alexandra, when he does not see her daily. He does most of his writing in the early morning. All his mail except letters of an obviously private character is opened by one of his secretaries, usually Lord Knollys, and is placed in leather baskets, being sorted according to the nature of its contents. The king reads all these rapidly and notes on the back or on slips of paper attached the nature of the reply he wishes sent. Such letters as he desires to deal with himself are put aside.

Queen Mary is also a good correspondent. She writes to her two sons who are at school twice a week, sending them long letters of advice and encouragement, and she also writes long letters to royal friends and relatives in other countries. Her note paper is exactly like that of the king.

No Imitation Jewels.

Of the many absurd statements published about royalty one of the most ridiculous is now going the rounds and is to the effect that both Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra have exact replicas of their more valuable jewels made of imitation stones, which they wear on many occasions. It is added that it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to tell the real from the imitation jewels when they are placed side by side.

As a matter of fact there is not an atom of truth in the statement. Neither of the queens possesses an imitation jewel of any kind. Nor is there any reason why she should. In each of the royal palaces there are burglar proof and fireproof strong rooms fitted up for the reception of the queen's jewelry and only a very few of those about the court are even aware of the position of these rooms.

Queen Mary's safes can only be opened in her presence and the keys to them never leave her. Queen Alexandra, on the other hand, entrusts the care of her jewels to the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, who alone possesses the key.

Physician Said Appendicitis

Gall Stones Expelled by the Great Kikney Preparation

I thought I would do you a favor and let you know what Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has done so far for me.

About one year ago I was taken sick with a terrible pain in my right side. My family physician pronounced it appendicitis. About two weeks ago I received your almanac and read in it about weak kidneys, and, my back hurting me so much, I thought I would try your Swamp-Root and to my great astonishment, after using one bottle, I expelled three gall stones, which weighed 135 grains—just think of it. My kidneys are not well yet, and so I have concluded to continue with Swamp-Root. Mr. Schwake, the druggist, thought that it never was appendicitis and that the doctor had made a mistake. It was, no doubt, gall stones that caused the trouble, or they would not have come away so soon after commencing with Swamp-Root.

I shall always praise Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root to all those who suffer from kidney, liver and bladder troubles and am very thankful that I ever discovered such a worthy remedy. I feel confident that it will cure me entirely of all kidney and liver trouble.

MRS. MARY J. SCHNITTGER,
1502 15th St. and 5th Ave.,
Nebraska City, Neb.

Personally appeared before me this 31st day of August, 1909, Mrs. Mary J. Schnittger, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

A. P. YOUNG, County Clerk.
LOUIS STUTT, Deputy.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information telling all about the kidneys and badder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

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name," he said. "My mother or sister might perhaps be able to help you. My own acquaintances are few, and the name you mention is strange to me."

"You are quite sure? Eleanor Marston is her real name. I understand that she has been in a situation in London under the name of Surtoes. Perhaps that is more familiar to you."

Powers faced the latent hostility in the other's manner with indifference.

"I can only repeat," he said, "that both names are strange to me. May I ask why you have come here to ask me such questions?"

"I have been told," Captain Hood repeated, "that you could give me the information I desire—that her whereabouts, in fact, was known to you."

"I regret," Powers answered stiffly, "that you have been misinformed. I am powerless to assist you in any way."

He made a movement towards the door, but his visitor intercepted him.

"One moment, Sir Powers," he said gravely. "I do not wish to trouble you with another visit, but you must give me a moment or two now. I will try to be as brief as I can. I was engaged to Miss Eleanor Marston when she lived in Yorkshire, and my regiment was stationed in York. I was ordered out to India, but we corresponded regularly, and were to have been married next year. Last May twelve-months I was given the command of a particularly troublesome little hill station out at Darjeeling, and while I was there a lot of my letters went wrong. Amongst them was one from Miss Marston, telling of her father's death, and of a great change in her fortunes. She was going to London, she said, to take a situation, and she wished to break off our engagement. This letter reached me eighteen months after it was written. In the meantime, all my letters to her had been returned, and I had only learned of her father's misfortune from the newspapers. Immediately I received it I got leave and left for England at once. After a lot of inquiries I found that Miss Marston had taken a situation with Bearmain's, drapers, in the Edgeware road. I went there this afternoon, only to learn that she had left several months ago."

Powers was listening with an air of strained courtesy.

"You must really excuse me," he said, "but do you mind coming to the point. At any other time I should be perfectly willing to hear all this. Just now it is inconvenient, and I cannot see how I can possibly be interested."

"I am coming to that," Captain Hood continued doggedly. "At Bearmain's they recommended me to make inquiries of a young person called Ada Smart. From her I learned that just before Miss Marsten's disappearance you spoke to her and Miss Smart in the street, took them to tea and made some proposition or suggestion to Miss Marsten which involved her coming to you. Shortly afterwards she disappeared. This Miss Smart and a young man named Johnson seem to have been much interested in Miss Marston, and they have laid the facts before me."

Power turned impatiently away.

"I must absolutely decline to neglect my guests any longer," he said, "for the sake of listening to matters which cannot possibly interest me. The whole thing is ridiculous."

Captain Hood barred the way to the door.

"Sir Powers," he said, "I should be sorry to make a scene here, but I decline to go until I have finished what I have to say."

Powers shrugged his shoulders.

"If you think it worth while, then," he said, "pray go on."

"The young man Johnson, and Miss Smart laid the facts before me," Captain Hood continued. "Johnson came to your flat in Hans Crescent a few days after her disappearance and saw her hat in your study. Further, they are both prepared to swear that they saw Miss Marston in your company a few weeks later. Come, Sir Powers, the long and short of it all is this: I am informed that Miss Marston is living in your house under the name of Miss Hardinge, and I have come to ascertain the truth of that report."

Powers breathed a sigh of relief.

"At last, then," he remarked with a grim smile, "you have arrived at somthething definite. I will try and answer you in fewer words. You have been made a fool of. Your whole story is a farcial delusion. At the same time I believe you have been imposed upon, and I will not adopt the obvious course of ordering you out of the house. You shall be amply satisfied, after which I will expect your apology. In the first place, then, I can assure you that I am not in the habit of accosting shop girls and inviting them to tea, and you will forgive me if I add that you seem to have amazingly little confidence in the young lady if you will take it for granted so readily that she would have accepted such an invitation. I certainly received a visit from a young madman by the name of Johnson, who was under the same impression as you seem to be, and I am inclined to regard that young man as either a practical joker of the first water or a dangerous and exceedingly annoying lunatic. The only young lady who ever visited me at my flat is at present under this roof, and you are welcome to see her, and if you choose, to interrogate my whole household. At present my flat is closed, and I am residing here with my mother and sister. Is there anything more I can say."

"You deny then, that Miss Marston ever came to your flat in Hans Crescent?"

"Deny it! I have never even heard of such a person," Powers answered.

"Then who was the young lady," Captain Hood asked, "who left your flat with you one day about two months ago, and whom the two persons I have spoken of saw in your carriage and accosted?"

"The young lady in question was Miss Hardinge, my mother's ward."

"And where is that young lady at present?"

Powers raised his eyebrows.

"I believe that you are in earnest, Captain Hood," he said, "and I am very sorry for you but you must forgive my pointing out that your questions are becoming impertinent."

"I am informed," Captain Hood persisted, "that Miss Marsten is at present living under your roof and is known as Miss Hardinge."

"I cannot be responsible for any mad story which you may hear," Powers said stiffly. The fact that this is my mother's house, and that Miss Hardinge is my mother's ward, should, I think, be sufficient for you. I have reached the limits of my patience."

He moved towards the door, but his visitor blocked the way. Powers confronted him haughtily.

"Sir Powers," Captain Hood exclaimed earnestly, "this is a matter of life or death to me. If I am wrong I shall owe you the most profound apologies. But I must tell you that my information bore the stamp of truth, and I shall not rest until I have tested it. I am bound to repeat my question. Where is the young lady whom you call Miss Hardinge at present?"

Powers hesitated for the fraction of a second. Then he shrugged his shoulders.

"I agree with you," he remarked dryly, "that you will owe me all the apologies your eloquence can command. However, I will continue to treat you like a rational being. Miss Hardinge is at present assisting my mother and sister in entertaining their guests."

Captain Hood was silent. Powers leaned against the mantelpiece with his hands behind him.

"You will probably admit," he continued, "that a young lady who has come to us from an old friend of my father's, whom we have known since her girlhood, and who is now in the position of a daughter of the house, is scarcely likely to be connected in any way with a runaway shop-girl from the Edgware Road. However, since you have shown yourself so hard to convice, the matter had better be settled finally. I will present you to Miss Hardinge."

"Now?"

"Precisely. I presume that there is a likeness between her and the young lady of whom you are in search or I should not already have been subjected to the annoyance which I have experienced from your crazy informants. I shall expect your apologies to take the practical shape of an attempt, at any rate, on your part, to convince these people of their error."

"It is a fair offer," Captain Hood said quietly. "I accept it."

He glanced downwards at his clothes, but Powers shrugged his shoulders.

"I shall explain that you have just arrived from abroad," he said. "Come this way!"

CHAPTER XX.

The two men passed out into the hall. Through the open door beyond came the click of billiard balls and the sound of a babel of conversation. Powers, who had recovered his nerve, led his visitor in without hesitation. Eleanor was not at once visible, but Lady Fiske was standing just inside the room. She turned round as they entered.

"I want to present to you an old Indian acquaintance who has just returned to England, mother," Powers said. "Captain Angus Hood—Lady Fiske."

Lady Fiske held out her hand with a pleasant smile.

"My son has spoken so often," she said graciously, "of the many hospitalities which he received in India that I am sure it will give me very much pleasure to know any of his friends from there."

"You are very kind," Captain Hood murmured.

"You have been seeing some active service, have you not?" Lady Fiske continued. "You name is quite familiar to me. Were you not in command at Malika when the rising took place?"

"I was very fortunate," Captain Hood answered. "I had been there only a week."

Lady Fiske nodded approvingly.

"I know that those frontier affairs are very tiresome," she remarked. "My father, General Hyslop, was an old Anglo-Indian. Are you on long leave?"

"A year," he answered; "but I am not sure whether I shall go back at all."

"I hope that we shall see more of you," Lady Fiske said graciously. "I must go and talk to Mrs. Penwick. She is one of those tiresome people who won't do anything, and are always thinking themselves neglected."

An old brother officer came up and greeted Hood warmly. They all three stood talking together, then psychological moment arrived. Eleanor, who had been standing with her back to them, studying the marking-board, came suddenly across the room, cue in hand. Powers fell a little back with a quick indrawn breath and clenched teeth. The end of a half-spoken sentence died away on Hood's lips. He stood and watched her like a statue. Her eyes were bright with laughter. She was superbly beautiful.

"Sir Powers, do come and play with me," she begged. "Take Lord Winandermere's cue. He is quite hopeless. We cannot even make a game with those two."

Her eyes rested carelessly upon the bronzed young officer in morning clothes, who was regarding her with such stange fixedness. Powers turned towards him.

"Let me introduce my friend, Eleanor," he said. "Captain Hood—Miss Hardinge!"

She smiled and bowed. She was quite unconscious of his barely repressed emotion.

"Are you very great at billiards?" she asked him. "I do so want to find somebody for my partner who can really play. Sir Powers is awfully good, but he is so lazy."

Captain Hood answered like a man in a dream.

"I am only a very moderate performer," he said, " and I am afraid that our partnership would involve defeat."

She shrugged her shoulders.

"Then I won't ask you to play with me," she said, "for I am quite tired of being on the losing side. Lord Winandermere has deceived me grossly. From what he told me at dinner-time, I thought that he was a scratch player at least, and I really don't believe that he made any more than I did."

Lord Winandermere, who had turned round at the sound of his name, strolled up to them.

"'Pon my word, Miss Hardinge, that's rather rough," he declared. "I can assure you that I didn't have a thing left. Come and try again. They will give us twenty."

"If they beat us this time," she said, laughing, "I shall never speak to you again."

They went off together, and Powers, glancing quickly at Captain Hood, was alarmed at his appearance. He was white to the lips, and in his eyes was the frightened look of a man who has received a shock. Powers took him by the arm.

"Come into the next room and have a brandy and soda," he said, in a low tone.

Hood followed him without a word. They were separated from the billiard-room by a thick curtain only. Powers poured out some brandy and forced him to swallow it.

"You look done up," he remarked. "Better rest here quietly for a few minutes."

To be Continued.

"Cured Neuralgia Pain"

"I take pleasure in writing to you that I had a neuralgia pain in my arm for five years, and I used your Liniment for one week and was completely cured. I recommend your Liniment very highly."—Mrs. J. McGraw, 1216 Mandeville St., New Orleans, La.

Cured Quinsy Sore Throat

Mr. Henry L. Caulk, of 1242 Wilson St., Wilmington, Del., writes:—"I bought a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for the quinsy sore throat and it cured me. I shall always keep a bottle in the house."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

gives instant relief from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, croup, sore throat, tonsilitis, hoarseness and chest pains.

Prices, 25c., 50c. & $1.00

Sloan's book on horses, cattle, sheep and poultry sent free. Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

"I had been given up to die by three of our best doctors,

I could not stand it to be on my feet and I was so swelled in the abdomen I could hardly breathe.

But thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy and Nervine I am able to be about the streets, a walking advertisement of the curative qualities of your remedies, although I am 70 years old."

John R. Cochran,
Lewistown, Ill.

Better than any statement we could make regarding the value of

Dr. Miles' Heart Remedy

are these words of Mr. Cochran. He speaks from experience, the highest possible source of knowledge. If you have any of the signs of a weak heart, such as pain in the left shoulder or arm, fainting and hungry spells, shortness of breath, smothering spells, fluttering or palpitation of the heart, you need

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which for over twenty years has been recognized as the best preparation of its kind to be had.

Sold under a guarantee assuring the return of the price of the first bottle if it fails to benefit. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

LITTLE NEEDED TO START A FARMER

In starting with poultry the farmer need not expend a great deal of money. It is better to start with new stock from some breeder with good utility fowls than to trade fowls with neighbors. A few well-bred fowls may be purchased for $5 to $10, or if it is desirable to start with eggs for hatching several settings may be obtained for $2 or $3 per 15. A good poultry house suitable for a small flock may be built for from $10 to $20, depending upon the materials used and the price of lumber in the locality. On the farm there is often much lumber around that might be used in bpilding a poultry house. Good-sized yards may be fenced off for the poultry at small cost.

There are supplies to be purchased, incidental expenses, all of which cost a comparatively small sum compared with the returns. What grains are used may be raised on the farm at a low cost. The village poultry raiser finds it practicable to keep fowls and purchase all feed for them at retail prices, but what feed the farmer must use is obtained at first hand or largely so. Of course, poultry must be provided for by a suitable appropriation, but when compared with the money expended for other live stock on the farm the cost of starting with pure bred fowls and caring for them by improved methods is small indeed.

With poultry, as well as other branches of farming, the work should be systematized. A strict account of all expenses and credits should be kept. By this means only is the farmer enabled to get the exact results obtained. Not only this, but in caring for the fowls a regular routine should be followed. If the work is done by a prearranged plan it will require less time and will aid in obtaining better results. The work should be so planned that the number of times necessary to go to the poultry house each day may be the fewest consistent with the best care for results. The feeding and watering should be done at definite times each day. On the farm the fowls' quarters may be situated at some distance from the house, and in bad weather the trips should be planned that most of the work be done when feeding and watering.

Shouldn't Be Behind.

There is no reason why the farmer should be so far behind in his poultry work, although this is not true of all farmers, but it is a case with the majority. With advancements being made along all lines of farm work there yet remains the poultry work to be greatly improved. As the farmer is educated to see the possibilities in poultry culture the business will be given an impetus and the total value of the market poultry produce will be increased to proportions which will exceed the highest hopes of the most sanguine.

Country Schools in South.

In the November number of the Southern Workman, John C. Wright, instructor in English at Tuskegee, mentions a model rural school in Macon county, Ala., where the teacher has succeeded in raising money to build a comfortable school house, with a three room cottage annex, where she lives and teaches the girls housekeeping by showing them how she keeps her bedroom, diningroom and kitchen, and instructing them in the proper care and management of such a home. At intervals she invites parents to dine with her, to show them how pleasant and easily possible a clean tablecloth, decent dishes, a modest variety of food, with flowers to make the table attractive, is to any one. The meal they share is made up of dishes of vegetables and fowls their children have raised, cooked and thus served to them under the direction of the teacher, who acts as hostess. Clean, wholesome food, well cooked; a sanitary, attractive, well-kept home, the uplifting influence of flowers, shrubs and trees, the efficacy of whitewash and paint—these are great fundamental social facts, and the rural school must drive them home. Until it can do this—the rural school will not, in the largest sense, be fulfilling its mission in the community where it is located.

A Kentucky Forest Monarch.

Franklin Favorite.

When the War of the Revolution was being fought there stood on the farm now owned by Pleman Harris a red oak which had attained the age of 34 years. For 136 years following, or until last week, to be exact, this same tree was monarch of the forest in Simpson county. Measuring five feet in diameter at the base when felled and worked into wood it yielded ten cords. It was necessary to use dynamite in the process, half a stick being exploded in each cut of eight feet.

The destruction of this mammoth oak, unquestionably the last of its kind in southern, if not in all Kentucky, removes doubtless the oldest tree in Simpson county, and at the same time serves to remind the people that the forests in this section are disappearing as did Poor Lo, the original possessor, and unless some action looking toward conservation is speedily set in motion there will not be timber enough left in southern Kentucky to stock a hoe.

Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

Will somebody who has had experience please tell me, through the Farmstead, how to graft trees—when, and what kind of wax to use? W., Wellsbury, W. Va.

I have a fine hound, one year old. When he was five months old he had the distemper and since then he jerks nearly all the time. I cannot get anything to cure him. Has any Farmstead reader any suggestions to offer? —M., Hamlin, W. Va.

Will some reader tell me how to make table mustard, like that sold at the stores?—B., Manchester, Ohio.

CLUB ROOT

For club root I discovered that lime is sure death. With a hoe I dig a hole six inches deep, throw in a handful of lime—well air-slacked—then stir it with the hoe through the dirt. I then take my cauliflower or cabbage plant and set in the hole, pouring in cold water from the pump, and press the dirt gently around the roots. Unless the ground is rich, a little manure or phosphate should be mixed through the earth with the lime. The plants will not wilt when set out on the hottest day, if these directions are followed, nor will any club root appear. I have followed this rule successfully for 20 years.—X., Youngsville, Pa.

PRUNING APPLE TREES

S., Rocky Gap, Va.—Owing to the variation of growth and shape of the different varieties of apple trees, no hard and fast rules for pruning can be adhered to. Here are some hints which may prove helpful: Do a little pruning every year, rather than much in any one year. Prune for the shape you wish, and for sunshine. Cut out diseased limbs If two branches interfere with each other, remove the smaller one. Prune branches that are too high to pick, also those which are so low as to interfere with cultivation. Avoid cutting so as to leave "stubs;" make neat, clean cuts close to union; paint all wounds over 2¼ inches in diameter. Write to your experiment station at Blacksburg, Va., and ask for their bulletins on fruit growing. Also write to Purdue University experiment station, Lafayette, Indiana, and ask for a copy of their bulletin No. 17, The Farmer's Orchard. The latter is one of the most helpful bulletins concerning the average farm orchard that the writer has ever read.—L., W. Va.

TO BURN OUT STUMPS

Somebody has asked how to burn out stumps. Here is one way: Bore a hole one inch in diameter and 18 inches deep in the center of the stump. Put in one ounce of saltpeter, fill with water and plug the hole. This should be done in the fall. In the spring the plug is to be taken out, one-half gill of kerosene poured into the hole and set on fire. The stump will burn, roots and all.—B., Scranton, N. C.

INCUBATOR CHICKS

Raising chickens with an incubator should not be a difficult task, provided common sense and care are exercised. As far as possible efforts should be made to imitate the hen in her methods of hatching and caring for her brood. The nearer you can come to nature the better. In raising chickens artificially the mortality is said to be about 50 per cent, which is entirely too high. It is not so much the fault of the incubator as it is the fault of the one who runs it. If the breeding stock is in good condition, properly fed a balanced ration, and the chicks have been properly hatched, either under good hens or in a good incubator, they will be strong and vigorous and ready to grow. "Well begun is half done," and as the natural tendency of the sturdy chick is to live, thrive and mature, all we have to do is to encourage this tendency and help Nature in her work.

With comfort and proper food and exercise very few chickens should be lost. When they die during the first 10 days it is a sign that something was wrong with the incubation, because properly hatched chickens will stand quite a lot of roughing. The little chicks should have plenty of room. The brooder should have not less than nine square feet of floor space and not more than 50 chicks should be put in any brooder. Where there is crowding some will be killed and others stunted. There should be plenty of fresh, warm air, but no drafts.

In buying a good brooder select a good lamp—one that can be easily kept clean and will throw off a uniform heat. Keep the center of the brooder warmer than the sides. This will give the chicks more room and prevent crowding. As to temperature, the action of the chickens will tell you what to do. The cold chick will not sleep and if too warm the chick will move about uneasily. Individual brooders should be supplied with sand, and on top of this should be a litter to a depth of two inches, so that they can get exercise by scratching. The floors should be kept clean and new litter supplied when needed. Always buy good oil and never take chances of the wick burning out. When possible the brooders should be regularly sunned. The temperature of the brooders should be 90 degrees on sunny days and 95 degrees when the weather is cool and cloudy. At the same time be sure that the brooder-house is well ventilated. The temperature should be gradually lowered till at the end of the third week it is about 80 degrees.

Chickens require animal food such as casein. Fresh bone cut up is an excellent feed, but the bone must be fresh. Chicks should also be given plenty of milk. Care should be exercised when the chicks are moved from the incubator to the brooder that the little ones do not get chilled. For the first two or three days from coming out of the shell it is warmth and not feed that the chicken need. Feeding the first or second day often causes the death of the chickens.

SPRAYING POTATOES

In 15 experiments conducted at the Geneva experiment station in New York in spraying potato fields with bordeaux mixture for blight, 225.6 acres were covered and the average increased yield was 42.6 bushels per acre. The expenses attached to this work was $5.18 per acre, while the cost of spraying each acre each time was 98.5 cents. It is calculated that the average net profit returned for the spraying done figures at $13.98 per acre. In reviewing the work that has been done during the past year, and that of five preceding years, the authorities publish the following information concerning the spraying of potatoes for blights and insects:

In general, commence spraying when the plants are six to eight inches high and repeat the treament at intervals of ten to fourteen days in order to keep the plants well covered with bordeaux throughout the season. During epidemics of blight it may be necessary to spray as often as once a week. Usually six applications will be required.

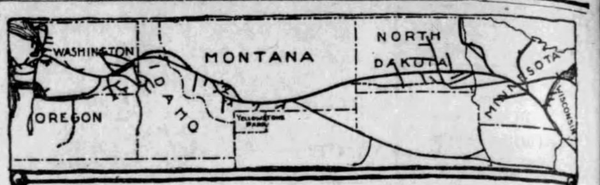
The bordeaux should contain four pounds of copper sulphate to each 50 gallons in the first two sprayings and six pounds to subsequent sprayings.

Whenever bugs or flea beetles are plentiful add one to two pounds of paris green to two quarts of arsenite of soda stock solution to the quantity of bordeaux required to spray an acre.

Thoroughness of applications is to be desired at all times, but is especially important when flea beetles are numerous or the weather favorable to blight. Using the same quantity of bordeaux, frequent light applications are likely to be more effective than heavier applications made at long intervals; for example, when a horse sprayer carrying but one nozzle per row is used, it is better to go over the plants once a week than to make a double spraying once in two weeks. A good plan is to use one nozzle per row in the early spraying and two nozzles per row in the later sprayings.

She—"But, colonel, don't you love Wagner's music?"

He—"Well, I confess I am not exactly afraid of it."—Simplicissimus.



Your Road to Success

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We will give a Florida farm absolutely free to any one of good character who will agree to improve the land by planting orange or grapefruit trees on it in accordance with our plans and requirements. Write at once before allotment is gone. Department C, 447 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

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AGENTS Here It Is

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That's what Ed Hopper calls it. Sold 97 in few days He's pleased. Retails at 100% PROFIT ridiculously low price. If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money fast, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET. "Inside information on the agency business." A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. Send a postal. A. MATHEWS 6975 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

SOLID GOLD These two Rings FREE for selling seven 25c boxes "Merit" Blood Tablets in 30 days. One solid gold. Address MERIT Medicine Co., Room 50 Cincinnati, Ohio.

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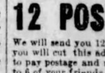
We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send it to us with 4c. to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. D 128 New Ideas Card Co., 232 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.



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$1 Worth of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Treatment FREE

It is a positive remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache and Gall Stones.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with mucous and catarrhal secretions, backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you will feel its great benefits—only one dose is usually required. I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent remedy and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to. I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to sufferers absolutely Free so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that 75 per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from Gall Stones. I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and Gall Stones should not hesitate a moment, but send for this Free treatment at once. I would be pleased to send you the names of people who state they have been cured of various Stomach ailments and speaking the highest praise of this medicine. Just fill out the Coupon below—let me send you this wonderful treatment together with highly interesting literature, testimonials, etc. Don't suffer with agonizing pains—don't permit a dangerous surgical operation, which gives only temporary relief, when this medicine will permanently help you.

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References:—Mercantile Agencies or State Bank of Chicago

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Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

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You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits. One dose is all that is necessary to prove its wonderful powers to benefit.

Absolutely harmless. Guaranteed by the Pure Food and Drug Act. Serial No. 26788

BLADE PATTERNS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, O.

4164 — Ladies' Kitchen Apron.—No apron is more simple than this one, as the only seams are those under the arms and at the shoulders. It may easily be made in an hour. It covers the entire dress, except the sleeves and is usually made of gingham. The pattern (4164) is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅞ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4480 — Boys' Russian Dress.—This dress is for the little boy, still too young for even a pretense of trousers. It is closed at the left side, high in the neck and with long sleeves. The neck may be cut out for warm weather, if preferred. The pattern (4480) is cut in sizes 1 and 2 years. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5120—A Seven-Gore Skirt.—In this very new model we have the favorite seven gores, with panel front and reversed pleat in the back. The shaped band at the foot of the skirt makes an effective trimming. It may be of contrasting color, with excellent effect. The pattern (5120) is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office fo this paper.

4681—Child's One-Piece Apron.—The one-piece garment is always simple of construction and this little apron is no exception to the general rule. The diagrams show how it is cut and if it is made of linen with hand scalloped edges it may well take the place of the dress in warm weather. The pattern (4691) is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5174—In Gibson Style.—One of the most serviceable styles is herewith pictured. It has the well known Gibson tucks at the shoulders, but there is a slight variation in the closing which is diagonal at its upper part. The band finish of the neck allows the use of collars or stocks as preferred. The pattern (5174) is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

2232—Boys' Russian Suit.—This is one of the serviceable styles, with a plain blouse, closing at one side, a high neck and long sleeves. Of course, there are also the manly little trousers for the satisfaction of the boy. Serge, cheviot, galatea, linen or crash and even gingham are used in making these suits. The pattern (2232) is cut in sizes 2 to 7 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5127—Fitted Corset Cover.—In this model we have a novelty, a corset cover without underarm seams. The fitting is done by the long seams at the shoulders in both front and back. For stout women such a model is ideal and under sheer dresses it is also very desirable. The pattern (5127) is cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4873 — Three-Piece Combination — In this garment we have the corset cover, short petticoat and drawers combined. The corset cover fits very snugly and comes down well over the hips, where the other garments are attached to it. These garments are usually made of cambric, muslin or longcloth. The pattern (4873) is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material for all three garments. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4361—A Waist Dressing Sacque—Although this garment is a dressing sacque, it is cut very much on shirt-waist lines and is, therefore, more dressy in general effect than the average model. Such materials as printed crepe, lawn, gingham, etc., are appropriate for this style. The pattern (4261) is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires three yards of 37-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

3209—Boys' Sailor Suit.—Always a favorite with both boys and their mothers the sailor suit is a very useful style. Our illustration shows a variation of it, which has the usual large collar continuing to the closing low down in front and double breasted. The rest of the suit is regulation. The pattern (3209) is cut in sizes 4 to 10 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4142—Ladies' Corset Cover.—This design is intended for embroidered flouncing, which comes in widths suitable for corset covers and with eyelets through which ribbon may be run. It may also be made of plain material and the edges trimmed with bands or edgings to suit the individual taste. The pattern (4142) is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires two yards of 36-inch flouncing, 1½ yards of edging, 7⅛ yards of beading and 2¾ yards of ribbon, or seven-eighths of a yard of plain material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5081—Child's Rompers.—No garment means more comfort to both mother and little one than rompers. These may take the place of the dress and also of the underwear. There is a novel touch in the peasant cut of the shoulder, the rest of the garment being made in the usual manner. The pattern (5081) is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Medium size, requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

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I Can Eat All I Want to Now. I'm Safe Because I've Read the ADLER-I-KA BOOK.

No more wind on the stomach, sour stomach or constipation. No more nausea and heavy feeling after eating. No more being afraid of getting the treacherous Appendicitis. The ADLER-I-KA BOOK shows what to do—all as simple as A, B, C, and absolutely sure.

Think what a blessing to get INSTANT relief from all your bowel and stomach trouble. To be positively safe from Appendicitis, so you can eat anything you want and as much as you want without ever giving Appendicitis a thought.

Write your name below, enclose a 2c stamp, and you will get the famous ADLER-I-KA BOOK entirely free. It's different from any book you ever saw; it tells what only few doctors know; it will surprise and astonish you, it shows many curious pictures and tells how you can INSTANTLY relieve bowel or stomach trouble, how Appendicitis is caused, how it can be cured without operation and HOW YOU CAN EASILY PREVENT IT. You wouldn't take $10.00 for what you will learn from this book, yet it's free for a 2c stamp. Address: Adlerika Co., Dept. 21, St. Paul, Minn.

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Address.....

How to Get Rid of Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way, and It Costs Nothing to Try.

Those who suffer from catarrh know its miseries. There is no need of this suffering. You can get rid of it by a simple, safe, inexpensive home treatment discovered by Dr. Blosser, who, for over thirty-six years has been treating catarrh successfully.

His treatment is unlike any other. It is not a spray, douche, salve, cream, or inhaler, but is a more direct and thorough treatment than any of these. It cleans out the head, nose, throat and lungs so that you can again breathe freely and sleep without that stopped-up feeling that all catarrh sufferers have. It heals the diseased mucous membranes and arr

Woman's Power Over Man

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R.V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N.Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No *honest* dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG. SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

Is Scotland a free country, or is it under English rule? If the country is ruled by the English, how was she acquired?—U. S. A., Vicksburg, Mich.

When James I. succeeded to the throne of England in 1603 the personal union of England and Scotland began. The two countries had the same monarch, but each had a separate legislature and was ruled by its own constitutional forms. In 1704 the Scottish parliament passed an act of security, looking to the designation of some monarch other than the sovereign of England upon the death of Anne, and thus they forced the English to draw up a scheme of union. The English did not wish to have the Scots become altogether independent again, so they made liberal concessions. They agreed that Scotland should share the burden of taxation only in proportion to her wealth (which was about one-fortieth that of the rest of the new kingdom); but that she should be entitled to one-twelfth of the total number of representatives in the new parliament. The Scottish peers were to elect 16 of their number annually to represent them in the upper house, and 45 seats were assigned to them in the house of commons, 30 for the shires and 15 for the important towns. The established church of Scotland preserved its independent constitution and organization. The local system of law and justice was retained, but the English system of weights, measures and coinage was extended over Scotland in 1707, which henceforth was officially styled North Britain.

THE CELTS

Please give a short history of the Celts through the Question Bureau.—J. M., Lebanon, Va.

The Celts were the earliest Aryan settlers in Europe, according to common theory. They appear to have been driven westward by the succeeding waves of Teutons, Slavonians and others, but there are no means of fixing the periods at which any of these movements took place. At the beginning of the historic period they were the predominant race in Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, North Italy, Spain and elsewhere. They appear to have reached the zenith of their power in the Second and Third centuries B. C. At an early date the Celts divided into great branches, speaking different, though allied, tongues. One of these branches is the Gadhelic, or Gaelic, represented by the Highlanders of Scotland, the Celtic Irish and the Manx of the Isle of Man; the other is the Brythonic or Cymric, represented by the Welsh, the Cornish, and the inhabitants of Brittany. The Cornish dialect is now extinct. The sun seems to have been the principal object of worship among the Celts, and groves of oak and the remarkable circles of stone, commonly called "Druidical Circles," their temples of worship. Celtic art is known to us chiefly in the many ornamented articles in bronze and other metals which have been preserved, and in several splendidly illuminated manuscripts of the gospels. The earlier specimens are characterized among other things, by a predominance of elliptic curves and diverging spirals, and their style seems to have been of purely British origin and use. The introduction of Christianity led to a great advance in the ornamentation of metal and other articles, but the chief relics of Christian Celtic art are the magnificent manuscripts above referred to.

THE MORMONS

Please give a history of the Mormons in the columns of the Question Bureau.—L. H. E., Coulterville, Ill.

The Mormons are a sect mainly located in Utah and the territories and states in its neighborhood. They also have converts in other parts of this country and in foreign lands. The sect was founded by Joseph Smith, the first organized conference being held June 1, 1830, at Fayette, N. Y. The distinguishing features of their belief are polygamy, materialism, and baptism for the remission of sins. The Mormons first settled in Missouri, but were expelled thence, probably because of their anti-slavery sentiments. In 1839 they settled at Nauvoo, Ill. Five years later an Illinois mob killed the leader Smith. In 1848 they emigrated again and settled in Salt Lake City, Utah. Brigham Young, the president, was appointed governor of Utah territory in 1850 by President Fillmore, but he turned out to be wholly in sympathy with the Mormons, and resisted the federal troops in 1857. After that time the government had a great deal of difficulty in regulating the relations of the Mormons and the Christians in Salt Lake City. In 1882 the Edmunds act disfranchised polygamists.

WM. E. COREY

Please give a sketch of the life of William E. Corey.—S. S. P., Bolivar, Mo.

William Ellis Corey, the American capitalist, was born in Braddock, Pa., May 4, 1866. He was educated in the public schools and Duff's college, Pittsburg. In 1907 he married his second wife, Mabelle Gilman. At the age of sixteen he entered the chemical laboratory of the Edgar Thomson steel works; went to the Homestead steel works in 1887, becoming superintendent of the plate mill in 1889, superintendent of the armor plate department in 1893, and succeeded Charles M. Schwab as general superintendent in 1897. From 1901 to 1903 Corey was president of the Carnegie Steel company, and in the latter year was made president of the United States Steel corporation. He recently resigned this position.

MARYLAND CLIMATE

Please give a description of the land and climate of Maryland.—A. E. D., Morrisville, Vt.

The Chesapeake bay exercises a genial and tempering influence on the climate of the bordering region. The winters of Maryland are short and rarely severe. The average temperature of the state around the bay is in summer 75.5; winter, 36.9; for the year, 55.6. The soil of the section is of light loam, favorable to the production of all the cereals, and all kinds of fruit and vegetables in great abundance. In the central and northern portions of the state the soil is of a clayey nature and very fertile. Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties contain some of the best farming lands in the United States. The soil is rich and the yield of wheat and corn per acre is large.

CANADIAN PROVINCES

Please tell what divisions of Canada are provinces and which are merely territories.—E. L. G., Dayton, Wash.

The provinces of Canada are Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory. The territorial districts are Mackenzie, Ungava, Franklin, Keewatin and Northwest Territories.

MICHIGAN STATE OFFICERS

Will you please give me a list of the officers of the state of Michigan in the Question Bureau?—D. L., Farwell, Mich.

The following are the officers of the executive branch of the state government of Michigan: Governor, Charles S. Osborn; lieutenant governor, John Q. Ross; secretary of state, Frederick C. Martindale; treasurer, Al. E. Sleeper; auditor, Oramell B. Fuller; attorney general, Franz C. Kuhn; superintendent of education, Luther L. Wright commissioner of insurance, M. O. Roland; commissioner of state land office, Huntley Russell. All these men are Republicans.

TELEPATHY

Please give an account of telepathy in the columns of the bureau.—G. M., Leesburg, Fla.

Telepathy is thought transference, or the phenomenon of the reception by the mind of an impression not traceable to any of the recognized channels of sense, and assumed to be due to an influence from the mind of another person, near or remote. Thus the sphere of telepathy is not the same as that of clairvoyance, in which it is assumed that the mind of the subject may receive an impression of impersonal facts, or things at a distance. The subject who receives the impression is called the percipient, the one from whom the influence emanates is usually called the agent, in accounts of experiments on this phenomenon. In the earlier works on animal magnetism there are many reports concerning subjects who are said to have developed the power of obeying the silent commands of the hypnotizer.

More recently there have been public exhibitors of mind reading and their performances have been imitated in private circles by the so-called willing game. In most of these feats the agent is required to think intently of some act while he lays his hands on some part of the so-called mind reader's person. The mind reader, either promptly or hesitatingly, will then usually perform the act. It is safe to assume that, wherever such personal contact between the pair is allowed, the percipient is guided by the encouragement or checking which the agent's hands more or less unconsciously exert upon his at first tentative movements; so that muscle reading is the proper name for this phenomenon.

Telepathy has been used a theory to explain "veridical hallucinations," such as would be the apparition of a person at a distance at the time of his death. The theory is that one who is dying or passing through some crisis is for some unknown reason peculiarly able to serve as "agent" and project an impression, and that the telepathic "impact" in such a case produces hallucination. Stated thus boldly the theory sounds most fanciful, but it rests on certain actual analogies. Thus a suggestion made to a suitable subject in the hypnotic trance that at a certain appointed time after his awakening he shall see the operator or other designated person enter the room will take effect and be followed by an exteriorized apparition of the person named. Moreover, strange as the fact may appear, there seems evidence, small in amount, but good in quality, that one may, by exerting one's will to that effect, cause one's self to appear present to a person at a distance. As many as eight persons worthy of confidence have recently reported successes in this sort of experiment. The whole subject, however, is still in its infancy so far as definite observation goes.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN

Please give a history of the Ku-Klux Klan in the columns of the Question Bureau.—W. C. W., Blacksville, W. Va.

When the civil war ended, the little town of Pulaski, Tenn., welcomed home a band of young men who though they were veterans of hard-fought fields, were for the most part no older than the mass of college students. In the general poverty, the exhaustion, the lack of heart, naturally prevalent throughout the beaten South, young men had more leisure than was good for them. A southern country town, even in the halcyon days before the war, was not a particularly lively place; and Pulaski in 1866 was, doubtless rather tame to fellows who had seen Pickett charge at Gettysburg or galloped over the country with Morgan and Wheeler. A group of them, assembled in a law office one evening in May, 1866, were discussing ways and means of having a livelier time. Some one suggested a club or society. An organization with no very definite aims was effected; and at a second meeting, a week later, names were proposed and discussed. Some one pronounced the Greek word "Kuklos," meaning a circle. From "Kuklos" to "Ku Klux" was an easy translation—whoever consults a glossary of college boys' slang will not find it strange—and "Klan" followed "Ku Klux" as naturally as "dumpty" followed "humpty." That the name meant nothing whatever was a recommendation; and one can fancy what sort of badinage would have greeted a suggestion that in six years a committee of congress would devote 13 volumes to the history of the movement that began in a Pulaski law office, and migrated later to a deserted and half-ruined house on the outskirts of the village.

In the beginning it was, in fact, no "movement" at all. It was a scheme for having fun, more like a college secret society than anything else. Its members were not "lewd fellows of the baser sort," but young men of standing in the community, who a few years earlier would also have been men of wealth. The main source of amusement was at first the initiation of new members, but later the puzzling of outsiders. The only important clause in the oath of membership was a promise of absolute secrecy. The disguise was a white mask, a tall cardboard hat, a gown or robe that covered the whole person, and, when the klan went mounted, a cover for the horses' bodies and some sort of muffling for their feet. The chief officers were a grand cyclops, or president; a grand magi, or vice president; a grand Turk, or marshal; a grand exchequer, or treasurer; and two lictors. While the club adhered to its original aim and character, only men of known good morals were admitted.

The Klu-Klux Klan was organized throughout the Southern states from January to May, 1868, and by the end of May numbered 500,000 men. The objects of the Ku-Klux were to opose the enforcement of the Reconstruction acts, and the elevation and education of the colored people; to prevent the negro from exercising the right of suffrage; to maintain the dominion of the white race; to prevent the introduction of northern immigration and industry. It changed the political complexion of the South in depriving the negro of his rights, and in driving out Northern immigration. Each member of the Ku-Klux was bound by the most solemn oaths. Their work was done for a time with the greatest mystery. Before the nation could be made to realize the fact, thousands of colored men and "poor whites" were outraged and killed, and their homes destroyed, on account of their political beliefs. The alleged object of the Ku-Klux was to "redeem the South." In 1872 congress voted $20,000 to defray the expenses of an investigating committee, the result of the long investigation being the exposure of the plans and workings of the mysterious organization and its complete destruction.

IMMIGRATION IN U. S.

How many immigrants entered the United States in 1910, and from what countries did they come.—E. O. P., Peebles, O.

The following are the number of immigrants who entered this country in 1910: Austria-Hungary, 258,737; Belgium, 5,402; Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, 4,737; Denmark, 6,984; France, including Corsica, 7,383; German Empire, 31,283; Greece, 25,888; Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, 215,537; Netherlands, 7,534; Norway, 17,538; Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands, 8,229; Roumania, 2,145; Russian Empire and Finland, 186,792; Spain, including Canary and Balaeric Islands, 3,472; Sweden, 23,745; Switzerland, 3,533; Turkey in Europe, 18,405; England, 46,706; Ireland, 29,855; Scotland, 20,115; Wales, 2,120; other Europe, 151; China, 1,968; Japan, 2,720; India, 1,696; Turkey in Asia, 15,212; other Asia, 1,937; Africa, 1,072; Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, 998; Pacific Islands, not specified, 99; British North America, 56,555; Central America, 893; Mexico, 18,691; South America, 2,151; West Indie, 11,244; other countries, 43. The grand total for the year was 1,041,570.

MISCELLANEOUS

D. H. D., Nickelsville, Va.—The bill to which you refer failed to pass the senate.

T. V. C., Greentown, Ind.—Write to the general land commissioner at Washington, D. C., for the information you wish.

C. E. B., Windy, W. Va.—We cannot publish any map in these columns.

R. P., Mannington, W. Va.—The population of West Virginia is 1,221,119.

F. M. M., Angola, Ind.—See an attorney for the answer to your question.

Balm.

I had my little hour of live—
Then one life went—but mine came back
To all its weary after years
Made duller by the bitter lack.

Yet, though I tread accustomed ways
With steps grown slower than before,
And feel no vivid joys again,
My lonely heart complains no more.

For time has taught me patience, through
This truth, that I be comforted;
I might have lost the living, but
Forever shall I keep my dead!

—Charlotte Becker.

A Clock of 1790.

Westminster Gazette.

An interesting specimen of a long clock, made in 1790, is owned by a gentleman at Lutterworth. It has an oval face, a hand which points to the days of the week, completing the round in seven days; one which shows the true dead beat, and another which points to the chimes and quarters.

On the upper part of the clock is a small orchestra, which includes a flute, a cello and two violins, and a boy and girl in addition to three singers. The hours and the quarters are struck and every three hours a tune is played "three times over either on the bells alone, the lyricord or on both together," while the three figures beat time and the boy and girl dance to the music.

HAREM SKIRT WILL STAY

Chicago Dressmaker Predicts All Women Will Wear Them.

Chicago, March 15.—"Harem" skirts will be worn by every woman of fashion within a year, according to the prediction made yesterday by Mme. Ripley, president of the Chicago Dressmakers' club, which is in convention at the Palmer House.

"At the convention all styles of the latest gown from Paris and America will be shown," she explained, "but the one in which we are most interested is the 'harem' skirt. We feel it is a solution to the problem of finding sometning entirely comfortable and yet attractive to wear. Women will very soon see the comfort and beauty in these skirts."

"Women cannot absolutely abandon the corset," said Mme. C. Fey. "A corset is a necessity for the woman who wishes to retain her figure."

"Yonger girls with slight figures may abandon the corset if they have a gown properly made," said Fanny Reiss. "The newer gowns are built up so that a corset is not needed, but the corset will not be quickly abandoned by most women."

MIXED MARRIAGE BALKED

Justice Backs Out of Marrying Chinese to White Girl.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 16. George Chin, a Chinese laundryman, and Margaret Smith, a 19-year-old American girl, obtained a marriage license here yesterday. late last night they went to the office of Justice of the Peace Housell by appointment for the ceremony. A demonstrative crowd gathered outside the justice's office and after deliberation the justice decided not to peform the ceremony. He said he wanted to look up the law to be sure that such marriages are not prohibited in New Jersey.

Long Lived Dancers.

London Globe.

L'Acadamie de Danse of Paris has issued its program for the winter and expresses the hope that more devotees will be found this season than has been the case recently. Louis XIV., who granted the academy its charter, strongly advocated dancing, for he considered it an aid to develop dexterity and deportment and adapt men for a warlike career. It would be somewhat exacting today to require recruits to take dancing lessons, but dancing seems to produce longevity, judging from the long life enjoyed by many of the aristocracy of that profession.

Vestris lived to be 80, his son reached the age of 102, and one of his cousins attained to 90 years. Pettitpa, who died in 1898, reached 80 years, and a brother passed away recently at St. Petersburg wanting five years of his century, while the brother of Louis Merante, who was well known at the Opera, died in 1902 at Rouen, having reached the age 102.

Tamed a Wild Swan.

The Strand.

A wild male Russian swan (the largest and handsomest species of tne wild goose tribe) flew into a Los Angeles park three winters ago. After much cajoling I have trained him so that he will answer to the name I have christened him, and when I call "Billy" he will run to me and will follow me like a dog.

I do much of my literary work in this park and Billy sits beside me and searches my various pockets for popcorn or crackers, and his disappointment is pathetic if perchance I meet him empty handed or rather empty pocketed. It was fully a year before Billy would allow me to approach within ten yards of him, but by degrees I have succeded in winning his confidence and he now affords endless amusement to my friends and myself.

Wild Turkey in Virginia.

Washington Star.

In King George county, Virginia, wild turkeys have been unusually plentiful. In a number of instances they joined flocks of domestic turkeys in barnyards. On the premises of Chapman Price, Belle Isle, a wild turkey joined the flock of fowls in the yard and when Price walked toward it the fowl became entangled in a wire fence and was caught.

Alexander Pott, one of the best shots in King George county, frightened some wild fowl away from his flock of turkeys and succeeded in shooting one as it flew away in the direction of the woods.

His Act of Kindness.

Argonaut.

An old couple came in from the country with a big basket of lunch to see the circus. The lunch was heavy. The old wife was carrying it. As they crossed a crowded street the husband held out his hand and said, "Gimme that basket, Hannah." The poor woman surrendered the basket with a grateful look. "That's real kind o' ye, Joshua," she quavered. "Kind!" grunted the old man. "I was afeared ye'd git lost."

PUZZLING LAKE BAIKAL

The Varied and Pecular Animal Life Found in Its Waters.

Japan Advertiser.

The riddle of Lake Baikal, in central Asia, is similar to that of Lake Tanganyika, in central Africa. In both cases, a large body of fresh water remote from the ocean contains organisms apparnetly marine. Both lakes, again, contain a very large number of species not found elsewhere. Lake Baikal contains numerous salmon and seals, as well as three species of herring. It also contains a few mollusca of apparently marine forms.

One of the most remarkable features of the lake, perhaps, is that although it is frozen over for about five months in the year the animal life is extremely abundant and varied. This may be partly accounted for perhaps by the existence of hot springs.

One of the latest attempts to answer the riddle of Lake Baikal is that of the Russian investigator, M. Berg. Of the 33 species of fish found in the lake he finds that 14 are peculiar to it, while 18 have a wide distribution in Siberia and Europe. Many of these peculiar species are without near relations anywhere. Of the mollusca 90 per cent are peculiar.

M. Berg does not think the facts demand the hypothesis that the lake was once marine. He believes that it has always been fresh and that the fauna peculiar to it has had a two-fold origin. A part has originated in the lake itself during the long ages of its existence, and the rest is a portion of the prehistoric fresh water fauna of Siberia which it has preserved.

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Wanted A man or woman to act as our information reporter. All or spare time. No experience necessary. $50 to $300 per month. Nothing to sell. Send stamp for particulars. Sales Ass'n., 653 Association Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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MARRY Book of descriptions and photos mailed sealed. FREE. THE EXCHANGE, box 829 W. O., Kansas City, Mo.

Birds Killed by Golf Balls.

Countryside Monthly.

Not long ago one of the players in a golf tournament at Melrose while making an approach shot, killed a seagull, and another playing on coming on from his drive, found that he had annihilated a weasel. Such incidents are not uncommon.

A player on the Girkdale links driving from the tee struck with his ball a bird at a distance of about 40 yards. The ball traveled on with scarcely abated speed. The bird fell to the ground and when picked up was found not only to be dead (that was expected), but neatly decapitated.

Splendid Hazard

Continued From First Page.

like old bones, "That would have been sport!"

The keen, blue, sailor's eye seemed to bore right through Fitzgerald, who thought the best thing he could do was to sit down at once, which he did. The ticket agent had said that the admiral was of a quiet pattern, but this start wasn't much like it. The fire in the blue eyes suddenly gve way to a twinkle, and the old man laughed.

"Did I frighten you, Mr. Fitzgerald?"

"Not exactly."

"Well, every secretary I've had has expected to see a red-nosed, swearing, peg-legged sailor; so I thought I'd soften the blow for you. Don't worry. Sailor?"

"Not in the technical sense," answered Fitzgerald, warming. "I know a stanchion from an anchor and a rope from a smoke-stack. But as for travel, I believe that I have crossed all the high and middle seas."

"Sounds good. Australia, East Indies, China, the Antilles, Gulf, and the South Atlantic?"

"Yes; round the Horn, too, and East Africa." Fitzgerald remembered his instructions and spoke clearly.

"Well, well; you are a find. In what capacity have you taken these voyages?"

Here was the young man's opportunity. This was a likable old seadog, and he determined not to impose upon him another moment. Some men, for thes ake of the adventure, would have left the truth to be found out later, to the disillusion of all concerned. The abrupt manner in which Miss Killigrew had abandoned him merited some revenge.

"Admiral, I'm afraid there has been a mistake and before we go any further I'll be glad to explain. I'm not a private secretary and never have been one. I should be less familiar with the work than a Chinaman. I am a special writer for the magazines, and have been at odd times a war correspondent." And then he went on to describe the little comedy of the statuettes, and it was not without some charm in the telling.

Plainly the admiral was nonplussed. That girl; that minx, with her innocent eyes and placid face! He got up, and Fitzgerald waited the explosion. His expectancy missed fire. The admiral exploded, but with laughter.

"I beg pardon, Mr. Fitzgerald, and I beg it again on my daughter's behalf. What would you do in my place?"

"Show me the dor at once and have done with it."

"I'm hanged if I do! You shall have a toddy for your pains, and, by cracky, Laura shall mix it." He pushed the butler's bell. "Tell Miss Laura that I wish to see her at once."

"Very well, sir."

She appeared shortly. If Fitzgerald admired her beauty he yet more admired her perfect poise and unconcern. Many another woman would have evinced some embarrassment. Not she.

"Laura, what's the meaning of this hoax?" the admiral demanded sternly. "Mr. Fitzgerald tells me that he had no idea you were hiring him as my secretary."

"I am sure he hadn't the slightest." The look she sent Fitzgerald was full of approval. "He hadn't any idea at all save that I asked him to come here at 8 this evening. And his confession proves that I haven't made any mistake."

"But what in thunder—"

"Father!"

"My dear, give me credit for resisting the desire to make the term stronger. Mr. Fitzgerald's joke, I take it, bothered no one. Yours has put him in a peculiar embarrassment. What does it mean? You went to the city to get me a first-class secretary."

"Mr. Fitzgerald has the making of one, I believe."

"But on your word I sent a capable man away half an hour gone. He could speak half a dozen languages."

"Mr. Fitzgerald is, perhaps, as efficient."

Fitzgerald's wonder grew and grew.

"But he doesn't want to be a secretary. He doesn't know anything about the work. And I haven't got the time to teach him, even if he wanted the place."

To be Continued.

DISCOVERED REMEDY FOR ASTHMA

A Kansas Chemist Discovered a Simple Home Remedy for Asthma and Makes a Generous Offer.

Mr. D. J. Lane, a chemist located at 539 Lane Bldg., St. Mary's, Kans., has discovered a simple remedy for Asthma. To test it, he sent some to people who had been suffering from Asthma for forty years, and to their delight they were easily cured. Mr. Lane is so proud of his discovery and has so much confidence in its ability to cure that he will send a $1.00 bottle by express to anyone who will write him for it. His offer is that he is to be paid for it if it cures; the one taking it is to be the judge and report its effect within ten days after receipt of the cure.

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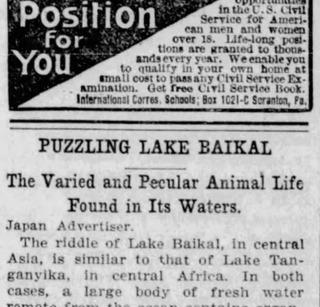

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There are no halfway houses along the straight and narrow path.

"Is baseball a science?" somebody asks. With some it is a religion.

The practical fruit grower will first spray and then pray for a good crop.

Buffalo Bill ought to have a haircut before he goes to the United States senate.

If all political platform pledges were kept many men would use more care in voting.

Pennsylvania is to have a new penitentiary. It is not necessarily being built for posterity.

The war will be over before we can learn to pronounce the names of half the towns in Mexico.

The legislature that won't treat a woman suffrage delegation with courtesy is no gentleman.

King George may find himself outglittered at the coronation by Hon. John Hays Hammond.

China will not fight Russia—not now. She may be waiting until she becomes more thoroughly civilized.

Professor Lowell says that it never rains on Mars. Talks as if he had just returned from there.

Rockford, Ill., is face to face with a ple famine. Over in China, however, conditions are much worse.

Republics that have tried Uncle Sam's Monroe doctrine have found it to be a splendid spring tonic.

The average length of life of native Parisians is twenty-eight years. But they go it while they're young.

The man who forgets his troubles and cherishes his blessings will learn something about the joy of living.

The Duluth clergyman who says modern man is an improvement upon Adam pays a high compliment to the tailors.

Platinum is now much more expensive than gold. But platinum jewelry wouldn't dazzle the eyes of the neighbors.

A New Jersey man advertises for a wife who is not a blonde, a liar or a drunkard. He must have been married before.

President Diaz could settle the trouble by resigning, but that is a thing Senator Lorimer would not advise him to do.

The man who wrote "How To Be Happy" tried to commit suicide the other day. Not every author can take his own medicine.

Ex-Senator Beveridge is going to Canada to stay a few days, after which he will write a book about that interesting country.

A Chicago man won first prize for the best strawberry shortcake. Just how many offers of marriage he has received is not stated.

What's the use of talking about universal peace? General Warren Keifer, age 75, is anxious to rush to the Mexican border and fight.

The San Francisco legislature has abolished capital punishment. Probably thought it inconsistent to hang anybody in such a glorious climate.

Love is blind, but we presume all will be well when applicants for marriage licenses are required to have a physician's certificate saying they are all right.

Uncle Shelby Cullum, 82, announces that he will not join the military forces in the Mexican border. He leaves that duty to young men like General Keifer, 75.

A Nebraska judge has ruled that a farmer's wife is under no obligations to milk the cows. That practically settles a question that should have been disposed of long ago.

A Kentucky prophet says a wave of destruction will pass over the earth in 1913. He's slow. Another prophet had already predicted the end of the world in 1912.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has been asked to look for a woman's false teeth, supposed to have been lost in the mails. Before beginning the search he should insist that she look back of the washbowl for them.

THE NIGHTRIDERS' FORETHOUGHT.

To gain a conviction in the nightrider trials in Kentucky it may be necessary for the judge to take the position of a peppery magistrate who once handed down a rude, but effective, form of justice in a southern Ohio community. The lawyer for a horsethief said he would prove an alibi.

"Don't you bring no such thing into this here court," angrily retorted the magistrate. "If you spring an alibi, I'll spring a rope."

It would appear that the nightrider was less an impulsive excursionist than we first thought. He planned his sport with some small thought as to consequences, going forth equipped not only with arms, disguises and instruments of torture, but also with a strong alibi. It was a precaution which has convinced twelve men and true that those charged with the crime were not involved in it at all and raised a doubt whether there were such things as crop destroying, barn burning, whipping and murder.

As the early theologians accounted for fossils as odd, but fortuitous concentrations of inanimate matter, so may the night riding be explained as strange coincidences of circumstances in which backs were lashed and warehouses destroyed through no effort of the will of man.

MEXICO AFTER THE WAR.

Whether the Mexican revolutionists succeed in capturing the government or end their careers to the tune of rifle shots, they will have performed some service for their country.

President Diaz has held his grasp through a strong display of force. Though it is doubtful if the wrongs which have grown up under his administration are any way measurably as bad as the anarchy of the days before Diaz, the evil has been excessive. Graft has previailed in the government. The poor have been robbed of their lands by the rich and powerful. Contract laws have permitted the development of a form of slavery. The national finances have been juggled and misused. Foreigners have been bled. Opponents of Diaz have been persecuted. The election machinery has been brought under the complete control of a few politicians. It is a long list of wrongdoings without even the excuse of expediency.

Diaz, or whoever shall succeed him, will have been made aware that a mediaeval system of government cannot be maintained even in a land of illiterates and povertystricken. The Persians have turned on an autocratic leader. The Turks have overthrown a despot. India and Egypt are in ferment against policies of repression. The Mexican population, the plane of intelligence of whom is not far higher than that of the people of Persia and Turkey, are quite as capable of rising against tyranny and expressing their determination for betterment. The revolutionists may fall personally, but their cause, like the soul of John Brown, will go marching on.

THE ROOSEVELT DAM.

Next to the digging of the Panama canal no other such immense engineering project has been undertaken with public funds upon this continent as the building of the Roosevelt dam and the reclamation of the lands bordering the Salt river of Arizona.

The foundations of the dam cover an acre of ground. From bottom stone to capstone is 284 feet. The reservoir will extend behind the dam for twenty-five miles. Cement mills were constructed. Saw mills were set up in a nearby forest. Farms were cultivated to supply a town of 2,000 workmen. A great road was carved out of the canyon side. Horsepower was developed to take the place of coal which could have been brought in in quantity only at tremendous cost. Waterworks and electric light plants were established.

And now, after many long months of ceaseless labor, the dam is finished and the life-giving water will creep into the thirsty desert sand. Fruit trees will supplant the cactus. Grain will grow where the ashy desert grass eked out a starving existence. Cattle and men and women will be the fauna of a land that supported the Gila monster and the mangy coyote.

THE NAVAL RACE.

The size and strength of the navies of the larger nations are fixed by what "the other fellows do." Germany, whose navy was insignificant, was prodded by the kaiser into an interest in and ambition for a powerful sea force. England, who felt that the safety of her empire and her own independence rested in having an overwhelmingly larger navy than any other country, extended her plans. Japan, first because of trouble with Russia and then because she took to being "uppish" with the United States has been building ship after ship. America had to follow suit. She has had to think both of the European desire for colonial possessions in the new world and to be in readiness for a clash upon the Pacific.

So the armaments have grown. For every keel laid in Germany, England would like to lay two, and does carry on construction with the fixed idea of keeping her preponderance. France, in a more or less erratic way, builds more and more war vessels. Japan adds yearly to her quota. The American congress is asked every session for more money for the navy. It is plain that so long as other nations continue their great naval programs the United States cannot lay herself open to avarice on one side of her and a burning military ambition on the other side.

Yet there are signs that this mad race is slowing. The German chancellor has expressed a desire for a conference with British statesmen for the purpose of bringing about a cessation of the rivalry in armaments. The discussion of the latest naval plans of the British government shows that the extremists have lost their tremulousness. In America we do more building than the wisest members of congress and the administration think necessary. This country could modify its naval scheme more easily than any other and is extremely anxious to do so.

Possibly the high watermark of naval construction has been reached. As the pacemakers slow down so will the "other fellows."

FIRST AID FOR DUMMIES.

The prosecutors in looking into the affairs of that meteoric financier, Joseph G. Robin, came upon the name of William Ferguson, the maker of a mysterious note for $220,900 in the Wrecked Carnegie Trust Co.

When this William Ferguson was sought he was found to be a law clerk. He said he had been asked to make a renewal note in order that Robin's name could be wiped from the books of the trust company, explaining:

I had no idea there was any danger. They said that the run would be stopped and the note would be taken up in a couple of days and that it was a mere bookkeeping precaution as a safeguard to the public interests. That was my first connection with the matter and my only connection with the matter. One of the papers said that I made the earlier notes on which Robin originally obtained the money, but that is absolutely false. My name appears on the renewal note only, and that was purely a dummy transaction.

In these days of intricate and confusing legerdemain an association ought to be formed for the protection of clerks, a sort of Dummys' Legal Aid Society, to which they mignt appeal for advice and for defense against employers asking suspicious favors.

BEYOND THE CORPORATION TAX.

The decision of the United States supreme court upholding the corporation tax will do much to combat the contention that the American constitution had become an inflexible instrument, unfitted to our present era and serving as a barrier to progress in the future. It will do more than that. It will restore the supreme court to its proper position as an institution in complete keeping and in fullest sympathy with the endeavors to better government and to curb powers inimical to ideal government.

Primarily the corporation tax was an expedient to raise revenue. It was passed by congress with little thought to other factors, or possible influences it might have. We believe it is serving as a powerful corrective to the spread of that alarming corporate arrogance which was impatient of restraint and, at times, bitterly angry over any suggestion of oversight and regulation. Few corporations today will feel that they have been treated unjustly by either congress or the supreme court. Most of them, in the last two years, have realized that they owe a great responsibility to the state and that the right to do as they pleased was dangerous not only to the nation, but also to their own stability. The corporation tax has not fallen heavily anywhere. It has not, as it was declared it would in 1908, brought any real hardship, fettered enterprise or affected the wage standard.

Among some of the interpretations of the United States supreme court were decisions which took away authority to halt abuses, leaving humanitarianism in chains. In the light of the unanimous action upon the corporation tax, indicating as it does that justice was unanswered by the precedent of the income tax decision and unmoved by appeals of hair-splitting, it cannot but be suspected that the court would reverse itself upon those throttling opinions as to local powers.

ADDING GLORY TO THE CORONATION.

The lady who has the spending of the fortune accumulated by the late Marshall Field is said to have set aside one million dollars for entertainment in London during the festivities attending the coronation of George V.

The special American ambassador assigned to the coronation has taken a house at a rental of $10,000 a week.

A canny Londoner who has been offered $85,000 for the use of his house for three months is holding out for $100,000.

An American's offer of $50,000 for a house for six weeks has been refused by a member of the English nobility.

King George, we trust, is duly impressed with this anxiety on the part of wealthy Americans to so add to the glitter and flub-dub of the ceremony of anointing his head with oil. If he isn't, he still cannot but admire the height of snobbishness to which his cousins over the seas are capable of soaring.

SAFETY ON THE RAILROADS.

The Pennsylvania railroad reports that not a passenger was killed upon its lines last year. In the three years ending with December 31, 1910, only one passenger met death through accident out of the 371,858,277 passengers carried upon the system.

The report, excellent as it is, does not tell the whole story. In the toll of the railroads must be included the employes killed and those other persons killed at crossings or upon the lines. Most of the railroads can make a fairly good showing as to the comparative safety of railway travel. Yet the number of accidents is still too high. From information complied by the interstate commerce commission it is learned that 253 passengers were killed on American lines in 1909 and 10,311 injured. Twenty-six hundred employes met death in the same period and 75,006 were injured. The statistics show marked improvement in safety, but anything except absolute safety as is the intimation of the partial report of the Pennsylvania.

SYMPATHY, BUT NO AID.

This letter, appearing in the Louisville Courier-Journal, reflects an all too prevalent idea of the purpose for which American troops are sent to the Mexican border:

Will the American people sit still and let the United States army be used to help Diaz continue his despotic rule over his subjects who have been outraged until they are struggling for their independence? They are the most downtrodden people on the face of the earth today. Are we going to sit still and let a few dollars of Wall street measure up against the liberties and rights of a nation of worthy people who are fighting for their God-given rights? If they don't succeed, they will be shot to death or thrown into dungeons and allowed to starve to death. Every American who has a drop of the old patriotic blood that stirred the Revolutionary fathers should rise up at once and let Wall street know where public sentiment stands.

It is no doubt true that conditions in Mexico are execrable. Even if it prove that the civil war is provoked by dissatisfied politicians it may be that a change of government will bring some relief to the common people. But the United States has to think of herself in the case. She has duties as to international compacts to observe, responsibility to the great principle of neutrality to remember. If she permits Texas and New Mexico and California to be used as outfitting posts and places of refuge for the Mexican rebels she lays herself open to trial in the world's courts for violation of laws which have come nearer to assuring universal peace than all the shouting and screaming against militarism have. The persons who become wildly indignant over the determination of the United States to keep to the strict rules of neutrality would become just as furious were any lack of obedience to the rules to cost Uncle Sam many millions of dollars.

To feel a sympathy for the cause of the Mexican revolutionists is one thing. To make the United States liable for damages and for injury to a very precious doctrine of international good-feeling is another and highly dangerous thing.

ABOUT FRUIT.

Sonorous millions mark the statistics of fruit in this country. They scarce recognize the existence of hundred thousands, and smaller figures are to be discovered only in prices per barrel, or bushel, or quart. A few statements are worth quoting for their impressiveness:

The orchards in this country contain more than 200,000,000 apple trees, 100,000,000 peach and nectarine trees, 30,000,000 plum and prune trees, 18,000,000 pear trees, 12,000,000 cherry trees and 10,000,000 trees of other species. These gave us about 200,000,000 bushels of fruit, which was worth $85,000,000 in 1900.

Exports of fruit in 1901 were worth $8,279,213. Last year they were worth $23,023,686, an increase of 180 per cent in nine years.

Berries to the amount of 600,000,000 or 700,000,000 bushels are consumed by the American public every year.

We sent $1,847,000 worth of dried apples abroad in 1910.

Americans bought $6,847,000 worth of bananas in 1901, and nearly twice as much in 1910.

The American people appear to turn with gusto from fruit producing to fruit consuming.

GOLDFIELD TODAY.

A lawyer from Goldfield came east a few days ago and—in the current phrase—submitted to an interview. He described Goldfield as it is now by way of contrasting the town with what it was.

We learn from this lawyer that the wildcat character of the mining camp has disappeared. The gambling has stopped. Miners really save their money. The packtrain is no longer seen upon the streets. When there is a stampede to new strikes, 30 to 40 automobiles race out of town. The "gun" has retired from the belt to the pocket and many men who once wore revolvers and used them, have discarded them altogether. There are theatres of the ordinary sort, having good plays and modern vaudeville, where once there were dance halls and "honky-tonks." In fact, Goldfield is an orderly community, proud of itself and aspiring to greatness.

Dutchtown and Poker Flat changed their names, raised churches and encouraged the truck farmers and the chicken ranchers to settle there. Yuba is in the heart of a vast agricultural country. Where once the blue shirt and the high boot were the distinctive dress of residents, the stranger beholds the apparel advertised in the periodicals. Goldfield, too, has passed through the evoluton. Moving from picturesque wickedness to unpicturesque respectability it has paid its abeyance to orderliness and acknowledged that it is best to be good.

THE CZAR AS A CONSTRUCTOR.

The revolutionists in Russia did not die in vain. The ferment they started has spread and now, if a dispatch from St. Petersburg is to be believed, it has involved the Czar Nicholas himself.

An imperial proclamation announces that plans have been adopted for raising the peasants from their misery, providing them with lands of which they shall become permanent owners, teaching them scientific agriculture and giving their children opportunities for schooling.

The whole institution of state in Russia has been builded with the idea of maintaining the royal family upon the throne, assuring the privileges of the gentry and providing livelihood for hordes of parasitic bureau officers, administrators, clerks and servants. It had appeared in the last few years as if Nicholas had never questioned this purpose, as if he gave no thought to the peace and happiness of his subjects, but every thought to his own dignity and safety. Something of the stir of the wide world outside his realm has reached the czar—something which guards, flatterers and fawning ministers could not keep out.

Machiavelli, in the Sixteenth century, pointed out what a prince might do if he chose. No individual in any of the so-called civilized states has such power as princes had then, but more of that individual power is in the hands of the Russian czar than is in the hands of any other ruler in the world. What he might do if he would, what good he might perform, what great works he might undertake—these possibilities have excited many minds. It may be that at last the czar's own imagination is fired.

WHAT WOULD CANADA DO?

Representative Townsend's scheme for deepening the waterways of Canada at the expense of Uncle Sam in order to open the Great Lakes to salt water shipping can, at least, not be charged with wanting in altruism. Indeed, altruism, or one of the related isms, is the chief characteristic of the idea.

Laying aside the impossibility of congress making such an appropriation while a thousand communities in the United States were crying for improvements and ignoring the deep resentment of New York state which is spending $101,000,000 for the trade that would be shifted to the north, there is another important question. What would Canada say if Washington should open formal negotiations along the lines of Mr. Townsend's suggestions? Of course, she would answer no, and with as little waste of the usual diplomatic language as possible.

The temper of the Canadians seems never to have been understood by our statesmen. They seem never to have learned that a strong fiber of independence runs throughout the Dominion. The Canadians have demonstrated their ability to develop their own land, to govern themselves to their satisfaction, to shake off a dependent attitude toward England, to dream their own dreams and labor toward the achievements of their own ambitions. They would no more accept an appropriation from the United States for the improvement of canals in Ontario than they would beg for American support of their poor farms. Outside of suspicions they would entertain as to the motives of the United States in the case, they would resent hotly any proffer from Washington to perform their public works.

ALWAYS IN THEIR ELEMENT.

There is one thing about the professional naggers. They are never at a loss, never the least puzzled, as to which way to sneer and find fault and throw mud.

The present interesting situation upon the Mexican border brings out this quality beautifully. For months the naggers have cried over the passing of the old days when, as they say, the spirit of freedom burned in high places like a vestal lamp. In that vague past we are to understand the American government would have leaped to the aid of those who attempted to end the Diaz dynasty before Diaz wished it ended. Today soldiers are massing upon the border. No one really knows whether their presence there will inspire the revolutionists to greater deeds or whether the federal rurales will be enabled to crush the insurrectos and spread a Diazian makeshift for peace over mountain and plain. Yet the naggers never hesitate. They nag upon the following counts:

The administration seeks to break the backbone of the revolution in order to preserve the steady flow of dividends from a billion and a half of American capital invested in Mexico, having no heart for the wrongs of the downtrodden patriots.

The administration is concerned in a deep-laid conspiracy with Wall street to exploit Mexico after giving military support to the Mexican rebels.

The whole affair is a display of rank militarism intended to overawe the poor and miserable among the American people.

The mobilization is for the purpose of letting the soldiery exercise its natural appetite for brutality and excesses.

Whichever way events turn, the naggers nag. They have but one policy, one motto. Scold.

WHO WINS?

The National Review of London, a very free-speaking political monthly, attacks Ambassador James Bryce for what it pronounces the betrayal of the British empire for furthering the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

"He will," says the Review, "aggravate the problem of unemployment in this country as he will simultaneously increase the abounding prosperity of the United States."

There is more of this frank criticism and then vinegary remarks on the proposed agreement.

Henceforth it will be impossible for our Canadian kinsmen to reproach us, as they have done so frequently in the past, for the ease with which we are outwitted by the "cute Yankee."

The sentiments of patriotic Canadians are, we imagine, expressed by one of the greatest constructive administrators Canada has yet produced, . . . who, on being asked his opinion on the reciprocity arrangement, replied, "It has made me too sick and ashamed to say anything on the subject."

The more Canadians look at this seductive agreement the less they like it.

In another part of the Review, a correspondent in Montreal writes:

We will have won this country from the wilderness, rolled back the hills to show its matchless mineral wealth, explored its northern lands in the face of hardships and haunting death, banded it with railways, opened up its river, and conquered its mountain passes, convinced the world of the worth of its wheat fields; and all that it may fall today—a ripe Canadian apple—into the lap of a people who laughed at its beginnings, starved its youth and now covet its mature promise.

One thing is absolutely certain. The reciprocity treaty is not disadvantageous to both the United States and Canada. Some one does reap the advantage. Compared with this vitriolic comment the words of American opponents to reciprocity sound peurile and insincere. If there is to be loss and not mutual benefit it will not be Americans who lose.

THE FAVORITE TARGET.

The fresh water turtle is in high favor in Japan. His humorous air appeals to the ivory carvers, who figure him in a thousand attitudes. His cold, filmy eye is envied by the politician because it hides all thought. Stewed, he comes forth from many kitchens wreather in perfume. Baked, he may be bought at the corner shop, hot or cold. His shell is worked into many curious and useful articles and even his claws are fitted to a stick and serve to alleviate an itching back.

The Japanese, unlike people in America, do not consider that the creatures of wood and stream and pond which have caught the interest or wakened the appetite of mankind will last forever. They conserve the turtle, protect him and feed him and hatch him in great pools and keep him from fatal battles with his kind. Some day, we suppose, the species of turtle now despised will be discovered to have a food value. But it will be no use looking for them around here. The boy with the target rifle and the fiend who carries a shotgun not to get game but to blaze away at anything living will have done their fell work. In the marshes north of town, in a month or two, you will find turtles dead upon the banks, afloat in the ditches and lying in holes where the wounded have crawled to die. None of the "sportsmen" would even experiment at cooking them. They kill merely to kill.

THE CANNERS' INFLUENCE.

The canneries, so far as we have ever heard, have not been charged with connection with any trust. They are widely scattered and represent unrelated investment. Yet for some reason they have been able to affect legislation and the courts in strange and divers ways.

The state of New York has a law which fixes the number of hours which individuals may work in factories. But the canneries were able to prove to the judiciary that they were not factories at all and women employes therein have been worked as long as fifteen hours though the legislature distinctly declared that ten hours should be the maximum working day for women.

Michigan recently enacted a law affecting hours of labor, but expressly exempted all industry "engaged in preserving perishable goods in fruit and vegetable canning establishments." This virtually amounted to a declaration on the part of the lawmakers that they considered the protection of fruit and vegetables of more consequence to the state and humanity than the protection of the health of women and children. It is a vicious principle.

We swing back to the original bewilderment as to where the cannery people gained their tremendous influence over legislation and the interpretation of the law. For an industry which betrays no trust or combination of interests connections it is strangely powerful.

THE WOMEN TAKE UP THE TASK

When the next dry farming congress meets, which will be at Colorado Springs in October, there will be auxiliary meetings for the wives and daughters of the delegates. Some idea of what the women plan working for may be obtained from this extract from an appeal for attendance:

Not the west alone, but from the east comes the cry for "better farming" for the men and "better and more attractive home life" for the women; and so we are to gather all our forces together in October for a serious discussion of the problems that confront the rural homes, and, laying aside all outside issues, to set ourselves seriously to the solution as far as is possible. The secretary is receiving enthusiastic letters from east and west alike approving the plan and promising all possible aid, and from all indications this meeting will be a milestone in the progress of American womanhood.

The men have had their chance to solve the problem of keeping the boys and girls upon the farm. Whatever they have done doesn't loom up very high if you consider the results from the showing of the census. Perhaps the women can solve the tough question. Anyway they are going about the task of doing so.

Sunday School

PRESENT PROBLEMS IN ANCIENT GUISE

International Sunday School Lesson for March 26 Is a Quarterly Review.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

In the lordly liberalism of the times, among some persons, it is the vogue to pooh-pooh the importance of the ancient Hebrew nation, and to speak of the Jews as a few pastoral tribes, settled on an unimportant strip of the Mediterranean coast. If any one will take the trouble to look at a map of the ancient world he will be surprised to note the central position of Canaan, and he will be inspired to new thoughts about the wise providence of Jehovah. The Land of Promise is in a most strategic position. The children of Israel are not the only ones who have fought for it; part of their history is explicable only on the basis of the great political desirability of the territory. Phoenicians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptions, Greeks, Hittites, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders, Turks, all have waged war for the possession of this little bit of territory. There are doubtless a greater variety of ruins to be found in Palestine than anywhere else; each of the passing civilizations has left its traces behind.

Now, in the present day, there is a keen and skilful struggle going on for the possession of the old land. The Jews want it for Zionism, that the Chosen People may again settle within the borders promised to Abraham. Turkey, with a revived sense of national pride, decrees anew a ban upon this project. In the meantime, the great powers, with Germany easily in the lead, are maneuvering for advantageous positions, in the hope that the Holy Land may fall to them, in the final break-up of Turkey. The high towers which Germany and Russia have erected on the Mount of Olives, and which are the most conspicuous objects from both sides of the Jordan, are commonly believed to have other than a purely religious purpose. Even as it was in the old days, Palestine is still of strategic importance to trade and empire.

The Land That Fits the Book.

The best way to review this three months of study of the first hundred years of the history of the divided kingdom is by a general historical and geographical look at the territory and peoples involved. Incidentally it will appear how wonderfully the land fits the book. No ancient could know enough of geography and history to fabricate this book, of which Professor Albert T. Clay, the eminent archaeologist says, "Whatever in the Old Testament reference is made to contact with foreign powers, and we have been able to delve among the contemporaneous records of those powers, in nearly every instance reference to such contact with Israel has been found."

Whoever goes east of the Jordan, as I have gone, from Damascus down to Petra, and looks upon the ruins of the great cities there — Baalbeck, Homs, Jerash, Hishbon, Amman, Madeba, not to mention the cities in what we know as Palestine proper — will carry away a new respect for this supposedly small and pastoral people. He will get a new conception of the forces which were arrayed against Israel, and of the magnitude of that nation's conquests. This nation which was to be the exemplified and revealer of the nature and will of the one true God was set in the right place for its mission.

The Great Division.

The split in the Kingdom of Israel has lasted for about a hundred years, at the time to which the review carried us. The northern kingdom had been going steadily farther and farther away from the ideals which had brought into being the Hebrew nation. Its ambition seems to have been to become as like as possible to the surrounding people; whereas Jehovah had distinctly enjoined upon them that they should be a peculiar people. Judah had done somewhat better; with frequent ups and downs, it had yet remained measurably loyal to the God of Abraham.

Both were recreant to a great past. They remind one of a common sight to be witnessed all over Syria and the other Bible lands today, in that they made a worse use of the better. The commonest quarry in the Near East today is the ruins of some ancient structure, so that I have frequently seen miserable hovels with stately Greek and Roman columns built into their walls. In Mesopotamia, a few days ago, I spent a night in a village which was remarkable for having a great many fenced enclosures for cattle, and every single stone, in all these rods of fence, had been dug up from the Roman ruins which underlie the village. That is what these old Jews had been doing, and it is what many a person today is doing with his life—putting a noble inheritance to an ignoble use. The Jews were the heirs of the greatest treasure ever delivered to mortals—the truth of the oneness and personality of God. To transmit this teaching they were called out from among the nations. Now behold them trying to make themselves as like as possible to their idolatrous neighbors. Israel's capital was Samaria, now a hill of ruins and one miserable village. Judah, or the southern kingdom, retained the city of David for its capital, even as it retained his seed on the throne. Jerusalem is still a world capital, even though its ancient glory has departed. It ranks among the oldest of the living cities, and beneath its heaps of debris lie many secrets and treasures, that will one day be brought to light. At present a company of Englishmen are digging for the treasures of David. I went down in one of their shafts until I came to the watertunnel in the native rock which was undoubtedly a remnant of the Jebusite city which antedated David's time. The sons of Judah still throng to the ancient city; but Israel is no longer a people. In losing Jehovah, it lost its life, as we shall presently see, in the course of these studies.

The Great Defection.

The separation between the northern and the southern kingdoms was less important than their separation from God. That is the great division. Nations may honorably split, and both achieve greatness; but no nation can separate itself from Jehovah without incurring disaster. That is the clear and outstanding lesson of the story of Israel. The truth that is written on the sacred page concerning Israel, is written in the daily newspaper and the contemporary magazines concerning the nations of today. What are the great and growing nations today? Is it not true that the Great Britain and the United States are the foremost world-powers, in real influence? And are they not the nations which are first in aggressive missionary Christianity?

The story, so rich in all the elements of the dramatic, shows that the religion or irreligion of a nation, as of the local community, is largely determined by a few outstanding personalities. "Like priest, like people." It was the Jeroboams, the Ahabs and the Jezebels that led the northern kingdom astray; it was the Asas and the Jehosaphats and the Elijahs that kept the southern kingdom true. The person who has force of character is under especial obligation to be loyal to God. Likewise, considerations of patriotism, as well as of religion, constrain all who possess qualities of leadership, to devote those talents to keeping the nation's face turned toward God.

What Counts Most.

As old-fashioned as the Bible, and as modern as this morning's newspaper, is the plain deduction from history that it is only God who counts. Loyalty to Him is the supreme thing. "Only love is worth while," say the poets; but even human loves are secondary to this great allegiance. To be true to God is the duty that runs before love, and makes the latter sacred and abiding. Prosperity, that snare of many hearts, is no substitute for vital piety. To be counted among the socially elect will not suffice. The evangelists who raise the modern cry, "Get right with God," are, whether they know it or not, uttering the profoundest wisdom. The drama of individual lives enforces this philosophy; it lies on the surface of history. All this quarter's study of old Jewish history has been in vain if it has not taught this supreme lesson.

What a boon it would be to the nation, as well as to homes and individual lives, if only the youth of today could see that making God their king counts most of all. Let us be grateful for the Sunday school, Christian Endeavor, the Young Men's Christian association, and all other organizations and influences that are teaching young people to put Him first of all.

Varieties

Alaska now has 2,498 miles of wagon roads and trails.

Roller skating has recently become popular in Hong-Kong.

It is now said the Romans sometimes used horseshoe nails.

The University of California has chosen two Indians for the faculty.

Among the Finns and Norwegians there are many women sailors.

There are dwarf deer in Mexico weighing less than 100 pounds.

During last year New York city consumed 51,000,000 pounds of poultry.

There are few authenticated cases of great longevity in the torrid zone.

The combination of a paper clip and a card makes an effective book mark.

France's annual consumption of wine is about 100 bottles per capita.

Chicago's death rate for 1910 was 15.2 per thousand, the highest since 1907.

Maiden Lane (London) jewelry stores are quoting platinum at $43 an ounce, a record price.

Gross earnings of railroads in Japan were $8,320 a mile last year. Net earnings were $3,860.

So radio-active is the water supplied the city of Belgrade that scientists are searching its source for radium.

The Trenton (N. J.) Street Railway Co. was fined $50 recently for violating "the no seat no fare ordinance."

Aunt Nancy Shepherd is dead at Suffolk, Va., at the age of 112. She was a stanch believer in the use of gin and tobacco.

Pure iron is only a laboratory preparation. Cast iron, the most generally useful variety, contains about 5 per cent of impurities.

Of the 24,000 Indians of South Dakota, one-half are members of the Episcopal church, and one in every six is a communicant.

Alaska has great forests of timber, but they are partically virgin yet. Outside of firewood, only 15,471,000 board feet were cut in 1910.

Mary Goddard, the oldest Quaker preacher in the world, preached a sermon at Brunswick, Me., lately, on her 101st anniversary.

The Japanese railways, at the close of their last fiscal year, had 5,029 miles of line, of which more than nine-tenths belonged to the state.

An electrical attachment for cameras by the use of which a person may photograph himself from a distance is the invention of a Californian.

It was stated at an inquest held at Hackney, London, on Rose Saunders, age four, that the girl's father had done six months' work in 12 years.

The British and American colonies in Valparaiso, Chile, want to build a hospital to cost $50,000. The site has been secured.

Canada bought $172,784 worth of toys and dolls from the United States and $372,382 worth from Germany during the eight months ended November 30, 1910

A French chemist claims to have made a practical alloy containing more than 90 per cent magnesium, a feat that has baffled scientists for generations.

The prices New Yorkers pay for garden truck make farming under glass —"intensive" farming—profitable, even on ground worth as much as $10,000 an acre.

A Swiss professor of agriculture has been experimenting with cultivation under colored glass, and finds that ordinary transparent glass gives the best results.

A catch with which a window may be locked open at any desired height contains a fusible link connected with a weight to close the window in event of excessive heat.

Both Harvard and Johns Hopkins universities are trying to find out whether the education of animals is accomplished by the gift of imitation or the force of instinct.

The balance sheet of the Brussels exhibition, which has just been published, shows a deficit of $100,000, caused by the disastrous fire which destroyed a portion of the exhibition.

An excited papa almost broke up a woman suffrage meeting by rushing in and calling for his wife to hurry home because the baby had the colic and he couldn't find the colic cure.

A sewing cabinet spacious enough to hold everything a seamstress may need in her work yet which folds up like a screen and can be carried by handles has been invented by a Missourian.

One of the favorite sports at the Swiss winter resorts is called skikjoring. It consists in letting a horse draw a ski runner—a combination which results in diverse accidents, mostly harmless.

By subjecting boilers to weak electric currents from dynamos through apparatus he has invented an Australian scientist claims to prevent their corrosion by the electro-chemical action of the water.

The skin of the common harbor or marbled seal is still used to some extent in Norway for trunk coverings. This seal is also found on the coasts of the United States, especially on the Pacific sides.

It is estimated that at a cost of $200,000 fully 160,000 acres of good land within a reasonable distance of Savannah can be drained and made productive of cotton to the annual value of more than $3,000,000.

The commercial movement from Alaska to the states was larger in 1910 than in any year, except 1909. The outlook for railroad building is poor and will remain so until the coal land question is settled.

Mrs. Henry Schliemann has given her country home, in Greece, with its ground, as a school and home for blind children, most of whom she found begging in the streets of Athens and other parts of Greece.

Employing telescoping aluminum rods, an Ohio telephone company manager has invented a compact telephone outfit by which an automobilist can connect his car with any point on any system using overhead wires.

There are persistent rumors that the Australian government is planning to establish a meteoriological station on the coast of the antarctic continent, to be connected by wireless with Australia and New Zealand.

More furniture is sold at wholesale in Chicago than in all the other cities of the country combined. There are 220 factories, employing about twenty-eight thousand people, and producing goods in excess of $25,000,000 value annually.

A curious barometer used in Germany and Switzerland consists of a pan of water with a frog and a little stepladder in it. When the frog comes out of the water and sits on the steps it is said infallibly to indicate rain.

Try This Pile Cure

It Is Absolutely Free.

Pile sufferers may know to a certainty they can get instant relief and a quick permanent cure by trying this free method.

Simply send your name and address to the Pyramid Drug Co., 302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and they will mail you a free trial package of Pyramide Pile Cure in plain wrapper and sealed. This will tell the story. There'll be no more doubt, no more misery, no more piles. If a bad case, go to any drug store and for 50 cents get the regular 50-cent package of Pyramid Pile Cure and be sure you get what you ask for. This will do the work, vanish all vestige of piles and leave you free, active, contented and happy.

It is a remarkable remedy. Thousands who were destined for hospitals have saved themselves by the timely notice that Pyramid Pile Cure does the work. It is astonishing how pain disappears, how swollen protrusions vanish, how internal swellings are reduced; how bleeding and itching stop instantly. One of the most important things in life is to know just what to do in an emergency. And in piles the thing to know is that Pyramid Pile Cure brings quick relief, a permanent cure and you can prove it free. Write today for free package.

An Only Daughter Relieved of Consumption

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & CO., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

LADIES WHY SUFFER?

Orange Lily cured me of painful periods, Leucorrhea, Ulceration and other Irregularities after I had been given up to die. To any suffering lady I will **send a 50 cent package** of this wonderful remedy **FREE.** Send at once to

MRS. C. C. FRETTER, Box 306, DETROIT, MICH.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 429 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book, which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

FAT FOLKS

Give me your name and address and I will tell you how to reduce your bust, waist and hips without starving. **Results Guaranteed.** Mrs. G. M. Greising, 511 Main St., Toledo, O.

FITS CURED NO CURE NO PAY—In other words you do not pay our small professional fee until cured and satisfied. German-American Institute, 1351 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN in our catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET SUPPLIES. Send 2c stamp. Fairbank Supply House, AN-60 Wabash Av., Chicago

GET MARRIED Matrimonial paper with advertisements of marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, old, young. Protestants, Catholics, etc., mailed sealed Free. D. G. GUNNELS, Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN.

MARRY BEST PLAN ON EARTH, sent FREE PHOTOS OF EVERY LADY MEMBER. THE PILOT, Dept. 29, Marshall, Mich.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

MARRY WEALTH AND BEAUTY. Marriage Directory FREE. Pay when married. New Plan, Box 314 A. G., Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES when delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

FUTURE, past, present revealed. Send dime and birthdate. Can astonish you. Mme. Irene, 115 Second St., Kewanee, Ills.

HORRORS of White Slavery—Official. Millions will be sold. Big money quick. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Star Publishing Co., 211 Madison St., Chcigo.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 120 So. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

ONE WAY TO REBUILD A ROAD

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Everybody is in favor of good roads as an abstract proposition, but when it comes down to the concrete—that is to say, to sand and gravel—there are differences of opinion. Some Kentuckians there are who declare themselves strongly for good roads, but say they do not know how to go about getting them.

One way to go about it has been exemplified recently by the Federated Woman's Club of Brandenburg. The members of that live organization felt the need of a good road from Brandenburg to Weldon, a station on the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis Railroad. Brandenburg has no railroad and when the citizens of that town go traveling they either take a steamboat or drive over to Weldon to take the train.

Meade county mud possibly is a few degrees worse than the mud anywhere else in Kentucky. The male citizens of Meade have been handling the road question in the same way that many other Kentucky counties have been handling it. Mud multiplied by mud produced more mud, but the male citizens of Meade didn't seem to know it.

The women woke up to the situation first and they determined to "pike" the road from Brandenburg to Weldon. They raised more than $1,200 by private subscription and they asked the Fiscal Court to do the rest. The court came across with an appropriation of $3,000 as an evidence of good faith. The road will be completed by the early summer. Next winter it will be possible to travel from Brandenburg to Weldon without breaking a hamestring or straining a singletree. A wagon will not be a load for a four horse team, and walking will not be an impossibility when a big thaw comes.

SAVE BY CO-OPERATION

Farmers of Portage County Plan to Gain by New System.

Ravenna, O., March 21.—A group of farmers of Portage county, famed as one of Ohio's leading potato producing districts, have already added a page to the annals of American farming life by their work for the Portage County Farmers' Selling and Supply Co., a corporation primarily designed for the maintenance of a co-operative store that is to save them approximately 50 per cent in selling their produce and purchasing their supplies. An organization meeting is planned for early in April.

Stock Subscribed For.

Now that the greater number of the 400 shares of stock, selling at $50 each, have been subscribed for—enough to insure the opening of the store for business this summer, and preparations to this end being under way—there is much discussion among the farmers as to the possible scope of the enterprise's activities.

If the co-operative store brings about all the things which the farmers are confident it may, the up-to-date tillers of the soil of Portage county will have added, not a page, but several chapters to the history of the farmers' part in the regaining of labor's ascendancy over capital.

A general store, a butcher shop, clothing, millinery, hardware, blacksmithing departments and a co-operative bank is the line of development the business-farmers expect to follow with their scheme to bring the farmer into his own.

Study of other co-operative stores has revealed to them that it is possible for such an association to furnish insurance for its members and among a multitude of other activities, even publish a weekly newspaper devoted to their interests.

Kansas County Model.

A careful study of the Johnson County Co-operative association, of Johnson county, Kan., has been made by Dana K. Wileman, a leader with Charles W. Peck in the Portage county venture. This co-operative farmers' store was opened in 1876 under adverse conditions. It now has 38 employes in its central and several branch stores and its invoices amount to over $140,000, a large stock total considering that many kinds of goods are not kept in stock but ordered direct from the manufacturer as needed.

The co-operative grangers of Johnson county have not only the stores but a prosperous bank, a newspaper and a fire and tornado insurance company. A co-operative store at Calumet, Mich., which has just paid large dividends to its stockholders is also interesting the Portage county farmers.

Some are in favor of selling produce and merchandise to those who are stockholders at the regular retail price, while the subscribers get their commodities at cost, plus a certain percentage, to equal the cost of handling by the store. Others believe the method in use in Johnson county, where subscribers and non-subscribers are given one price and the former a rebate of a certain percentage on the net gain for the year would be preferable.

One Price Is Favored.

This question will be one of the first decided after election of officers and the board of directors. It is argued by those in favor of the one price plan that two prices would bar the store from selling the products of certain manufacturers who insist upon a uniform sale price for their goods.

The farmers are citing the results of an investigation by the country life commission appointed by President Roosevelt and figures given by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in his last annual report, as arguments for the co-operative scheme.

The commission found that produce doubled, on the average, in value between the producer and the consumer.

BECOMES FATHER AT AGE OF 78

Bishop, Who Has Great-Grandchildren, Wins New Honors.

Connellsville, Pa., March 20.—David Keim, a Mennonite bishop known throughout the mountain country, is the father of a boy who was born yesterday.

Bishop Keim is 78 years old. His wife is 38, and during the eight years of married life there were no children until yesterday. Mr. Keim, hale and hearty, is as happy over the arrival of his latest child as he was over the first who came so many years ago that he is now a grandfather.

Bishop Keim, probably the oldest father in the United States, has grown children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, all by a former marriage. Mrs. Keim was a widow when she was married to Bishop Keim eight years ago.

"PART OF GENESIS A MYTH"

Flood and Other Events Ridiculed by Rev. Dr. Aked.

New York, March 20.—That many of the statements in the Bible, particularly those in the early chapters of Genesis, are founded on myth, was the statement of the Rev. Dr. Aked at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church yesterday.

"The flood," he said, "is not believed to be a fact in history by the student of the scriptures, nor by a student of science. The stories of the flood and many others in the Bible are too much at variance with themselves to warrant belief in them as history."

No reference was made to the acceptance of Dr. Aked's resignation from the church known as "Rockefeller's." Dr. Aked recently resigned to accept the call of the First Congregational church of San Francisco.

POVERTY DELAYS MAINE WORK

Raising of Battleship Will Proceed More Deliberately.

Washington, March 16.—In view of the failure of congress to appropriate all of the money believed by the engineers to be necessary for making a final disposition of the wreck of the battleship Maine, the engineers will proceed with greater deliberation than heretofore in the wrecking operations. It is said that there will certainly be enough money to defray the cost of completing the big steel cofferdam which is now being constructed around the hull of the Maine in Havana habor and of pumping out the water, thus exposing the wreck to inspection. But it is probable that not much more can be done toward removing the old ship unless it should be decided to break her up and take away the material piecemeal, unless more funds are provided by congress.

DISROBE WOMEN

Wealthy Southerners Subjected to Alleged Indignity on False Tip.

New York, March 18.—The wife and a daughter of Joseph Hull, of Savannah, Ga., one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the south, were required to disrobe in their stateroom aboard the steamship Lusitania yesterday while a customs inspectress, acting on a mysterious tip, subsequently found to be false, made a vain search for a diamond necklace thought to have been purchased abroad. The search proving futile, Mrs. Hull and the daughter, Eliza Lamar Hull, were allowed to proceed to their hotel, where another daughter, Nina W., convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, had preceded them without having been subjected to search.

The necklace rumor dismissed, customs inspectors scrutinized the family baggage and, charging undervaluations in the case of Mrs. Hull and the daughter, Eliza L., seized the articles in question. Mother and daughter maintained they had acted in good faith, but their explanations were not considered satisfactory to Collector Loeb and the articles were seized. They consist entirely of wearing apparel and will be held until the "home value," that is, the home cost plus duty, is paid.

Threaten Court Proceedings.

Joseph Hull, the husband and father, was on the pier to greet his wife and daughter, as was a son, Daniel, a cotton broker in this city. All were indignant at the proceedings and threaten to carry the matter to the courts if necessary.

"We were made to take off even our stockings," said Mrs. Hull. "Every stitch of our clothing was searched and even our hair did not escape. I consider this treatment an outrage and I had no idea such a thing could happen on American soil.

It was explained for the family that the report concerning the necklace had probably come from Savannah, where "there was jealousy" 'over the fact that the Hulls were fortunate enough to enjoy foreign luxuries and finery. As to the undervaluation charge, Daniel Hull said:

Necklace Bought on This Side.

"My sister Eliza has a diamond necklace which she purchased five years ago in Savannah. A customs inspector there heard of this and got the mistaken impression that she bought the trinket in Paris and was bringing it with her on this trip. Of course she had no such jewels."

It was pointed out at the law department of the custom house last night that federal laws give the authorities full power to search passengers suspected of having dutiable articles concealed about them and it was added that there has never been a suit brought as the result of such a search.

BLONDES AND BRUNETTES OUT

Brown-Haired, Brown-Eyed Girl to Be American Type.

Lawrence, Kan., March 20.—The typical American girl of the future is to be a brown-eyed, brown-haired lass, according to Prof. Frank Blackar, of the Sociological and Economical department at the Kansas University. The blonde, as well as the brunette types, are slowly but surely disappearing.

Also the ideal American man of future generations will be tall and slender, rather firm of jaw, and will bear a distinctly serious demeanor.

These changes, declared the professor, will come as the result of race amalgamation.

"Whenever the inflow of European peoples grows less and the amalgamation of the racial stocks takes place," said Prof. Blackar, "a people typical of American environment will develop. Even now the persistent types of blondes and brunettes are fast disappearing. In their stead the brown eyed, brown haired type is becoming the true American type of the future."

PREACHER HEADS WET TICKET

Former Baptist Pastor Named for Mayor in Colorado.

Colorado City, Colo., March 20.—A Baptist preacher ofr the head of a wet ticket is the anomalous situation here. At a convention of the so-called non-partisan party, which is more generally referred to as the liberal ticket, Rev. Duncan Lamont, former pastor of the Baptist church, was nominated for mayor. He was one of the drafters of a platform which declared for high license as against prohibition, and declares that prohibition is a farce.

'NO HELL,' SAYS TEACHER; ROW

Children Kept Out of School by Parents.

Bloomington, Ill., March 20.—Deer Creek is in a turmoil over the question, "Is there a hell?" The trouble arose over the reported answer by Miss Alma Block, a teacher, in the negative during a talk with her pupils on religious topics. Thirteen children have since been kept at home by indignant parents, and the school board has advised Miss Block to avoid all religious discussions in the future.

A FOOD STORY

Makes a Woman of 70 "One in 10,000."

The widow of one of Ohio's most distinguished newspaper editors and a famous leader in politics in his day, says she is 70 years old and a "stronger woman than you will find in ten thousand," and she credits her fine physical condition to the use of Grape-Nuts:

"Many years ago I had a terrible fall which permanently injured my stomach. For years I lived on a preparation of corn starch and milk, but it grew so repugnant to me that I had to give it up. Then I tried, one after another, a dozen different kinds of cereals, but the process of digestion gave me great pain.

"It was not until I began to use Grape-Nuts food three years ago that I found relief. It has proved, with the dear Lord's blessing, a great boon to me. It brought me health and vigor such as I never expected to again enjoy, and in gratitude I never fail to sound its praises." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason."

Look for it in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," to be found in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Pimples Off In 5 Days

The New Calcium Sulphide Treatment Does Wonders to Every Kind of Skin Eruption.

Trial Package Sent Free To Prove It.

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples along.

You can get rid of them just in time by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some of the worst cases of skin disease in a week.

They contain as their main ingredient the most thorough, quick and effective blood cleanser known, calcium sulphide.

Remember this, too, that most pimple treatments reek with poison. And they are miserably slow besides.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers have not a particle of poison in them. They are free from mercury, biting drugs or venomous opiates. This is absolutely guaranteed. They cannot do any harm, but they always do good,—good that you can see in the mirror before your own eyes a few days after.

Don't be any longer humiliated by having a splotchy face. Don't have strangers stare at you, or allow your friends to be ashamed of you because of your face.

Your blood makes you what you are. The men and women who forge ahead are those with pure blood and pure faces.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will make you happy because your face will be a welcome sight not only to yourself when you look into the glass, but to everybody else who knows you and talks with you.

We want to prove to you that Stuart's Calcium Wafers are beyond doubt the best and quickest blood and skin purifier in the world—so we will send you a free sample as soon as we get your name and address. Send for it today, and then when you have tried the sample you will not rest contented until you have bought a 50c box at your druggists.

Send us you name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

EXPERTS APPROVE TEST

Agricultural Dept. Reports on Disease Transmitted by Milk and Meat.

Washington, March 21.—The use of the tuberculin test to prevent the transmission of tuberculosis through meat and milk is upheld in a report on conditions and their amelioration made public today by the department of agriculture. Drastic national and state measures for the protection of the public from diseased food supplies are recommended.

Purposes and Test.

The report urges the adoption of the tuberculin test for these purposes:

To obtain healthy animals for export.

To make sure that animals imported are free from tuberculosis.

To make sure that animals intended for interstate movement are free from tuberculosis.

To obtain milk from animals shown in the most conclusive manner to be free from tuberculosis, irrespective of whether the milk is intended for special certification or for more general or regular city use.

To satisfy an owner of cattle that his herd is free from tuberculosis, or to give him the information he needs to clean his herd from disease.

The report is the result of an extended investigation undertaken by the international commission on the control of bovine tuberculosis which was appointed by the American Veterinary Medical association at its Chicago convention. The members included a number of high Canadian officials.

The recommendations constitute a complete indorsement of the measures adopted by Health Commissioner William A. Evans to protect the milk supply of Chicago from disease. The commission suggests that state legislatures enact laws providing for compulsory testing of herds and the elimination of animals found to be tuberculous.

Opposes the Shurtleff Plan.

The findings are diametrically opposed to those of the Shurtleff "cow commission" of the Illinois legislature which has been fighting Dr. Evans' reforms.

The report recommends the creation of a state commission to enforce the eradication of tuberculosis from herds and carry out a system of compensation to the owners of confiscated animals.

Dr. A. D. Melvin in a preface says "Tuberculosis of animals exacts a toll of $23,000,000 annually."

TETZLAFF SMASHES SPEEDWAY RECORDS.

Los Angeles, March 20.—Teddy Tetzlaff, at the wheel of his Lozier, yesterday afternoon hauled down the colors of two champions when he defeated Ralph De Palma and the Fiat "90" in a match race for 100 miles and incidentally smashed De Palma's former speedway records for 25 and 50 miles and set a new world's record for the century run, beating Ray Harroun's sensational time by more than two minutes.

Tetzlaff's time for the 100 miles was 1h 14m 29 1-5s, and De Palma's time was 1h 19m 34 1-5s.

TAKE BIRDS OFF MILADY'S HAT

Jersey Assembly Passes Radcliffe Bill Reforming Millinery.

Trenton, March 17.—By the passage of the Radcliffe bill the assembly dealt a hard blow at milady's bonnet, and incidentally at the milliners. The bill, which has the endorsement of the Audubon society, and is in line with similar laws enacted in other states, amends the law of 1903 by defining "plumage" to include any part of the feathers, head, wings and tail of any bird, but not applying to birds of paradise, ostriches or domestic fowls. The prohibition is strict against the use of any other plumage for hat trimming.

ROOSEVELT OPENS DAM

Ex-President Presses Button and Sluice Gates of Big Reservoir Move.

Phoenix, Ariz., March 18.—The Roosevelt dam, the great engineering work in connection with the Salt River irrigation project, just completed by the United States government at an expense of more than $8,000,000, was formally dedicated today by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, after whom it was named.

Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Archie and Ethel came here expressly for the purpose of the formal opening and to attend the three-day celebration arranged in honor of the completion of the gigantic undertaking. By pressing a button Mr. Roosevelt set in motion the machinery opening the sluice gates and permitting the precious water to run, for the first time, into the irrigation ditches which conduct it down through the arid expanse of the Salt River valley. Public officials, representing the United States government and the governments of Arizona and several adjoining states were in attendance and thousands of people from all parts of Arizona and other parts of the southwest visited the site of the great dam.

Pens Up Salt River.

The Roosevelt dam pens up the waters of the Salt river and its tributaries at a point about 70 miles from Phoenix. There the river runs through a narrow gorge, across which huge barrier of stone and cement was constructed. The point selected by engineers is just below point where Tonto creek, flowing through the famous Tonto basin, empties its waters into Salt river. The dam, which stretches across the canyon, rises in its highest part to a height of 284 feet. Its length on top is about 1,080 feet, narrowing down toward the base. The thickness of the structure, which is 168 feet at its base, tapers to 20 feet at the top. Behind the structure the waters of Saltriver and its tributaries will form a reservoir 25 miles long and more than 200 feet deep at its lowest level. The capacity of the reservoir thus formed is estimated at approximately 56,628,000,000 cubic feet, enough water to cover the whole state of Delaware to a depth of one foot.

Irrigate 200,000 Acres.

The waters held back by the dam will be used for irrigation of more than 200,000 acres of land in the Salt river valley, and the power created at the dam will be transmitted electrically for more than 100 miles down the valley to operate pumps. These pumps will raise underground water to supplement the surface supply and will thus increase the irrigable acreage. The big power house erected by the government at the base of the dam is completed and ready to supply electric power at any time. It is expected that the power generated at the works will be sufficient, not only to supply all the power required for the working of pumps in the valley within a distance of 100 miles, but also to furnish light and power to the settlers in that territory and to supply Phoenix with light and power for running street cars, mills and factories.

The area benefited by this irrigation plant is considered eminently capable for cultivation.

When the work was to be undertaken more than five years ago it was found that it would be necessary to construct a wagon road about 100 miles in length, to make the site of the dam, which is about 60 miles from the railroad accessible. It was also found that the government, owing to the difficulty of transportation, could not obtain the required cement at any reasonable price. Both problems were solved, however. The wagon road was blasted out of the rock of the canyon and a cement mill was erected near thed am site, where, during the last five years, about 350,000 barrels of the best cement were turned out, practically all of which entered into the construction of the dam and the buildings, embankments, etc., connected with the plant.

NON-VOTERS REPUBLIC'S PERIL

Dix Says "Best Citizens" Are to Blame if Self Government Fails.

New York, March 18.—Governor Dix made a plea for better and bigger men in politics in an address last night before a dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Hotel Astor.

"If men of large ability and unquestioned standing in their communities participated more in so-called practical politics for the good of the community," he said, "rather than for self-interest, less would be heard of the evils of political machinery.

"Let me say to you, with all bluntness and plainness of speech, that if self-government is ever adjudged a failure in our state and nation the responbility will lie witth our so-called best citizens, who hold aloof from public affairs and think themselves too good to interest themselves in matters of politics and government."

MOB HAREM SKIRT WEARER

Jeering Crowd Menace Pittsburg Girl—Police Interfere.

Pittsburg, March 20.—The advent of the Turkish harem skirt in Pittsburg nearly resulted in a riot Saturday night. A young society woman on a wager, wore the bifurcated skirt to a theatre.

But before she got safely to the playhouse Policeman W. W. Hunnell had to rescue her from a laughing, jeering mob at 6th street and Penn avenue, and someone struck her on the head with an orange. She found it necessary to escape through the stage entrance of the theatre to avoid the crowds that stood without awaiting her.

The appearance of the young woman on the streets wearing the Turkish skirt was the culmination of a wager made at a gathering of Pittsburg's elite.

POTASH SETTLEMENT IS NEAR

Reichstag Hears That America Accepts German View.

Berlin, March 17.—A representative of the foreign office made an extended statement on the German-American potash negotiations, before the budget committee of the reichstag today. The German note to the state department was outlined and it was stated that though the full text of the American reply had not been received a summary of the same cabled by Ambassador Bernstorff indicated that the United States government accepted the German view that the differences could be settled by private negotiations between the interested parties.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR

During 1910 Reached Topmost Point in Past Forty-five Years.

Washington, March 17.—Higher wages were paid to American farm laborers during 1910 than at any time in the last 45 years, according to statistics just made public by the department of agriculture. The average wage for the country was $27.50 per month during 1910, while 20 years ago they were only $18.33. With board the average was was $19.21.

In some parts of the country the rate of wages of farm laborers was higher than in others. The highest was in Nevada, where the rate was $54, whole in Montana and Washington it was $50. South Carolina paid the lowest rate, $16.50 per month.

In the New England and North Atlantic states the average was $33.19, with Massachusetts paying the highest $37.20. With board the average was $21.65.

In the South Atlantic states the average was $19.75, with West Virginia paying the highest, $29. With board the average was $13.77.

In the northern central states east of the Mississippi the average was $31.81, with Wisconsin paying the highest, $37.25. With board the average was $22.94.

In the northern central states west of the Mississippi the average was $25.45, with North Dakota paying the highest, $42. With board the average was $25.10.

In the southern central states the average was $21.90, with Oklahoma paying the highest, $28.10. With board the average was $15.28.

In the far western states the average was $46.48, with Nevada paying the highest, $54. With board the average was $32.69.

CHINA YIELDS TO CZAR

Opens Way for Consulates Demanded by Russia.

Peking, March 17.—The Chinese government declares its intention of agreeing to both points at issue with Russia and is now drafting a reply to the recently received ultimatum along this line.

The foreign board states it is prepared to accept the establishment of Russian consulates in the places specified by Russia, and also promises to take measures regarding Chinese monopolies in Mongolia, which will permit Russian subjects freedom in trade in Chinese goods as well as in the goods of other countries.

Ton Consider Tariffs Later.

Russia contends that the treaty of 1881 did not provide for the institution of custom tariffs concurrently with the establishment of consulates by the Russian government, but M. Korostovetz, the Russian minister in Peking, evidently is willing to consider a separate discussion regarding the imposition of tariffs in Mongolia after China has acquiesced in the Russian demand.

It is expected that the Chinese government will endeavor to obtain permission to impose tariffs for the purpose of protecting its prestige domestically.

The newspapers are crying out against the instability of the government and deplore the fact that the country possesses no navy and has only an ineffective army and an incapable foreign board.

Petitions praying the throne to reconvene the imperial assembly immediately are being circulated.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

Yes, elegant Free Homesteads adjoining valuable land, from which very fine bananas are now being sold, can still be had in Mexico. You need not go to Mexico, but must have five acres of bananas planted within five years. Address The Jantha Plantation Co., Block 594, Pittsburg, Pa.; they will plant and care for your bananas on shares, so you should make a thousand dollars a year. Bananas begin bearing in about 15 months, bringing the quickest returns of any fruit growing. The climate is delightful and the health conditions good. Should any reader desire to procure a Homestead, apply immediately.

MAYOR BARS HAREM SKIRT

Shocked Executive of Two Rivers, Wis., Prepares Ordinance.

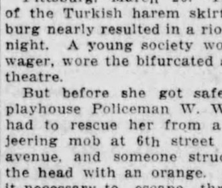
Two Rivers, Wis., March 20.—At the meeting of the City Council tomorrow night an ordinance will be presented forbidding the use of the harem skirt. The mayor was shocked by seeing a demonstration of the pantaloon petticoats on the street, drafted a strict ordinance and has persuaded an alderman to present it.

IF YOU HAVE PILES

We Want to Send You Dr. Van Vleck's $1.00 3-Fold Absorption Remedy to Try Without Cost.

Just Send Us Your Address

This remarkable 3-fold remedy has been so successful in every kind of Rectal Trouble, **Piles, Ulcer, Fissure, Tumors, Fistula, etc.,** that we have no hesitation in sending it on **Free Trial** to every sufferer who writes us.



"There's Relief in Every Package."

We have many letters telling of wonderful cures it has wrought—even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. Don't suffer in silence; try to get cured, and don't give up, for Piles lead to life-long misery, and to the dread fistula and cancer.

Physicans write us: "I have tested the remedies (Dr. Van Vleck's) in several cases of long standing with extraordinary results."

Another doctor says: "I consider your treatment the very best I have ever tried and I am acquainted with them all."

Don't delay, write us now. Return mail will bring the full $1.00 Treatment prepaid (in plain wrapper). Then, **after using,** if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. **You decide,** and we take your word. Can you afford to neglect such an opportunity? Address **DR. VAN VLECK CO., WB12 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Write today.**

FAT IS FATAL

Fat is fatal to Health, Comfort, Happiness and often fatal to Life

Let me send you a trial treatment FREE OF CHARGE. You can get rid of your fat safely, surely and quickly

What my treatment has accomplished in hundreds of cases. It will help you! Try it!

E. A. Richards, Ex-Mayor of Holly Hill, Fla., says: "Your treatment cured me permanently, it has been two years since I stopped taking it and have not regained a pound. It also cured my Dyspepsia and I now enjoy the best of health."

Rev. Tary Kimball, 112 S. Jackson St., Janesville, Wis., says: "Before I took your treatment I was subject to violent choking fits and my friends were often afraid I would choke to death. Your treatment has cured all this and reduced my waist six inches and my hips eight inches. My garments now are all so large they seem as if made for another woman."

SPECIAL FREE OFFER I have had such wonderful success with my method of reducing superfluous fat that I have decided to offer for a limited time—**free trial treatments.** Hundreds of testimonials on file show that my treatment **takes off fat at the rate of 5 to 7 pounds a week** and what is more, that the fat **does not return** when the treatment is finished. No person is so fat but what it will have the desired effect, no matter where the excess fat is located—stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck—it will quickly vanish without starving, exercising or in any way interfering with your customary habits. My treatment is endorsed by physicians, because of its easy, natural elimination of abnormal flesh and its beneficial effect on the whole system. Perfectly harmless; easy and quick results. Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney and Heart Troubles leave as fat is reduced. **Don't take my word for this; I will prove it at my own expense.** Write to-day for free trial treatment and illustrated booklet on the subject; it costs you nothing. Address Dr. J. Spillenger, Dept. 208E., 41 West 25th Street, New York City.

Editor's Note: Dr. Spillenger is well known as a successful Obesity Specialist and any statements he makes can be absolutely relied upon. He is licensed and registered by the State of New York.

SOME OF THE LATEST WIRELESS WONDERS

SUPERINTENDENT MERRITT, of the New York subway system, told a gathering of railroad men in that city, a few days ago, of his success in installing a wireless telephonic and telegraphic outfit in his house, which has no roof wires or battery. There is no wiring at all in the house for "wireless" purposes, except one which runs from the kitchen to Mr. Merritt's bedroom and connects the plumbing in the kitchen with the gas fixture in his room. He says the outfit cost $14; all told.

With this equipment, Mr. Merritt is able to place a pair of receivers to his ears, in the familiar manner, and listen to messages sent from long distances. Without other wires than the one in the Merritt house, which is used as a "director" or guiding force sending the wireless impulse to the owner's room, he is in touch with a great space outside his walls.

Communication has been established in this way between moving trains and signal towers 65 miles distant, which, of course, is many times farther than the longest space which would have to be covered on any railroad properly equipped and operated.

It has been found that the wireless wave or impulse follows the rails by preference. It chooses a line of metal or a stream of water rather than a wooded country or an open plain, and it works better in stormy weather than it does when the sky is clear and the sun is bright.

Another wireless wonder reported is the running of a heavy electric truck around railroad yards in Omaha, by wireless power transmission. This has been done with the truck under perfect control. It is one of the most impressive exhibitions yet given of the uncanny possibilities of sending force through the air and still retaining full control of the power set to work in the service of man.

Another marvel which has been hinted at although not yet demonstrated, is the firing of cannon and the explosion of magazines at a great distance, by the use of wireless electric impulses directed to that end and adapted to that special use. If this works it will put inventors to their trumps to protect the stores of explosives on warships and in forts from enemies out of range of any missile, unseen and unheard.

All this is going on, or is believed by able men to be within sight, so to speak, while wireless telegraphy is still very young. The distance covered by wireless telegraph systems in actual use grow greater all the while, and the transmission of these wonderful impulses becomes surer and more convenient for business.

The imagination cannot set bounds to such marvels. Two things already done are so far outside of what seemed the limits of possibility a few years ago that anything which may follow will be accepted almost as a matter of course. Science and invention have produced such results that the published accounts of new achievements in the wireless field excite comparatively little surprise and arouse scarcely any incredulity.

Even now it seems within the realm of possibility that before that much talked of war with Japan comes we may be able to blow up Japanese battleships in their home ports by means of wireless impulses sent from Hawaii or the Philippines, if not from San Francisco.

Keeping Record of Ties.

The Lehigh Valley railroad has adopted a plan for recording the age of every new cross-tie on the system. This will enable the company to determine with mathematical accuracy the relative efficiency of the different woods and the value of the creosote preservation treatment.

It is done in this way: First, the dating nails are manufactured, with the proper numerals on the heads, indicating the year; for example, "11," meaning the year 1911. Then one of the nails is driven into each new tie as it is laid on the track. Thus in the future the maintenance of way experts will be able upon the replacement of a tie to know just how long it has lasted.

The steadily rising price of lumber compels the railroads to use wood that has undergone "treatment" to prevent decay. It is expected that the injection of creosote oil into the pores of the wood will double its life.

Stops Backache

TRY IT--FREE

My New Three-Fold LEXOID Treatment is now Saving Thousands from that Back-Breaking, Digging, Twisting, Terrible Torturing Agony—Eases Stiff Joints—Quiets those Heart-Wringing Rheumatic Pains—Soothes those Unbearable Bladder Troubles and Quickly Stops the Pains.

I will send, charges paid, **To Try Free a Full,** complete, Three-Fold Combined Lexoid Course of Treatment to any suffering man or woman who needs the right kind of help. I don't mean a Sample Trial Test or Proof Treatment, I mean a **Regular Full Treatment.** I do not ask for a penny in advance, not even a postage stamp. I will stand the entire expense myself and send the Treatment charges paid. There are no promises to make, no papers to sign, no references to give, no C. O. D.'s to pay, and you are not obligated to spend a penny. I am making this offer because I wish to prove to every sufferer that relief can be had. I want to help you turn the nights of pain and sleeplessness and the days of misery and despair into ones of happiness and comfort.

For my wonderful Treatment is now helping thousands to regain their health. Those suffering for years with the most chronic, severe, obstinate, longstanding cases have found relief after all other remedies they tried have failed to cure them. Among all classes, among either sex, among rich and poor, are those who can testify to the wonderful curing powers of my Treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this: Dr. H. Michell DeWerth, 131 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Thousands Suffer with Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

I believe **LEXOID** is the most reliable Treatment on earth for the cure of such troubles. It drives away the poisonous impurities that clog the Kidneys and cause the trouble. Cleanses, Purifies, Strengthens, Invigorates, and Encourages the Kidneys to Properly Filter the Blood, then the misery ends.

I want every sufferer to know, to come, and try this Treatment, and see for themselves. I will send a full complete course, charges paid, ready to use, **TO TRY FREE.** Take it when it comes, **USE HALF OF IT,** and see just what it does. Then when you know it is helping you, when you know you are getting better, just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach, an amount you can easily afford to spare. That's all I'll ask. If you are not satisfied when you have taken half of it, return what's left and pay nothing. If there is any risk to run, I run it. You have nothing to loose, for I ask you nothing in advance.

I am the only one today sending a full Treatment **TO TRY FREE.** I couldn't afford to do it if I wasn't sure it would help you. If I didn't know what the Treatment would do. But you are to be the judge. It must satisfy you, it must help you, and you are the one to say. I don't want a penny if it fails. I would not take a cent. I am not entitled to. I will leave it right with you yourself. I know what my Treatment will do, that's why I am making you the broadest, most straightforward, fair, most liberal, one-sided offer ever made. When I have confidence enough in my Treatment to send it to you this way, I know you will be willing to pay for it when it helps and that's all I ask. Don't send a penny in your letter, not even a postage stamp, just your name and where to send the Treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this: Dr. H. Michell DeWerth, 131 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Send No Money; Just This Coupon

DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH,
131 LEXOID BLDG., CLEVELAND, OHIO

Please send me your regular, full, complete three-fold Lexoid Course of Treatment as per your promise above, all charges paid, TO TRY FREE. Also your FREE BOOK about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism.

My name is.....

Post Office.....

St. or R. F. D.....State.....

Please write name and address plainly

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

ELIZABETH AYRES, EDITOR.

BELIEVE IN YOUR JOB

BY ELIZABETH

FROM the land of Tennessee there came to this page a letter which I am glad to pass on, so its message may be carried far and wide throughout this big country. The Blade goes into every section of the Union; into Alaska, and into many far countries, so, when you send your message to The Blade, you are sending it farther than you know.

The present message applies to everyone, regardless of age, color, creed, sex or condition. I hope that it may be widely read and that its meaning may sink in: The letter follows:

"To the Dear Old Blade—I have been taking The Blade for a number of years and I enjoy the great work that is going on. I do not know that this will interest anyone, but here is hoping.

"I am a cripple. I have but one hand. I drive a huckster's wagon. I believe that every good citizen has an office. To fill his office is to fill his own space, and to fill it good and full. No man can fill the other man's place. It has been written that the man who says and does things has enemies, but I have not time to give to bitter critics, minor differences, or backbiting.

I BELIEVE IN MY JOB.

"A part of my job is to kindle a spirit of friendship and kinship between men and not to stir up bitterness and strife. My spot is an humble one, but I had rather fill it well; be right, and fill it full, than to be wrong and fill the president's chair half full If I fill it full and transmit a single ray of sunshine to my fellow men I am amply repaid.

"I believe in peace; universal peace; domestic, rational and international peace.—Yours Respectfully, J. H. Surrett, Niota, Tenn."

There is what I think is a great letter, written by one who is doing a great work. Up and down his country he journeys, carrying his message of kindliness, good will and peace. He, himself, is peace. He believes in his job, and he is filling his place, full to overflowing. There are many who will take up this overflow and pass it on. His work is greater than he knows.

Believe in your job, whether your "job" is at home or abroad. Believe in it so much that you put into it the best strength, the best everything there is in you. By doing this, your "best" will continually grow better. This is for the homeworkers to think of and do; this is for the wage-earners to think of and do; this is for everyone to think of and do, no matter what his capacity.

None is so humble he does not count. Never, never think you do not count, no matter of how little importance you may fancy yourself to be; no matter how little wealth you may possess. Every moment that you live counts for something, either good or bad. While you are alive your deeds count. Your deeds live after you. They influence your children's lives, if you have children; they influence and affect others' children; always they influence and affect some one. There is none without importance.

Remember this and believe in your job, even if it is nothing more than plain, everyday living.

Wherever you are and whoever you may be you may always be busied with "kindling a spirit of friendship and kindship between men." That is something everyone may do, if he will. If you do this, there is no danger of your creating many enemies.

The man who wrote the letter which helped me to write this, signed his nickname, "Rat." I do not know why he has this name, because it does not fit the mind-picture I have of him. The picture I see, is of a man in working clothes, driving a wagon, filled full and spilling over with garden products. He shouts greetings to those he meets and passes on his way. Sometimes, I think, he sings when there is none to bear him company. I know he always has a word of cheer and encouragement for the downhearted. I know he manages to patch up quarrels and adjust difficulties between those who quarrel and have difficulties, because they do not know any better. I know that he is the children's friend. I know that he is a good citizen and I know he wears some kind of a shabby, loppy old hat or cap, which is dearer to him than one of the finest.

"Rat," write and tell me if this picture is true.

Of all the kinds of peace which my letter-writer mentioned the greatest of these is domestic peace—home peace. This is the seed from which all other peace shall spring. From this source shall come good citizens. From peaceful homes shall come the kind of men and women who may bring to pass that which is not yet here: Universal Peace.

The little children that are clustering 'round about, are patterning after you. Make good patterns.

Well, here's hoping.

Jane Jones said to me: "In case of not knowin' what to do next, I've found it handy to set around a spell and do nothin'. After that you're always some calmer and kin hoop yourself in."

The wintry days that come along about now are only bluffs. When the weather turns cold, don't you believe it.

Well, here's hoping that you all have a case of happiness for which there is no cure.

MORNING THOUGHTS

When I find a thought for the top o' the morning tucked in with the many helpful words that are sent to The Blade from all over the country by our letter writers, it is going to be used where it will do the most good, and that place is under the head Morning Thoughts. Watch for yourselves. —Elizabeth.

SUNDAY

We have to work hard, but we try to be thankful and happy. Health is wealth, and happiness is a good thing to think and talk about.—A Farmer's Wife, Michigan.

MONDAY

How many of you sisters ask our dear Lord to help you through the trials of the day when you get up in the morning? I do. Try this, it makes the work easy.—Tennessee Housewife.

TUESDAY

The glorious thought is, after dark clouds comes bright sunshine, so we must look to the future for good times and drop the past.— Hum Hum, Kentucky.

WEDNESDAY

We must always keep on the sunny side of life. It will help us every day. It will brighten all our way, if we keep on the sunny side.—Polly, Kansas.

THURSDAY

I get along with my work very well. I like to work for those I love.—Mary Jane, West Virginia.

FRIDAY

While I gaze out on the forest and hills, the snow on the ground and the beautiful sunlight, I want God's love to shine into my heart, as the sun shines upon the earth.—Tennessee Housewife.

SATURDAY

We must live honestly and try to make others happy by sharing one another's burdens, and do to others as we would wish others to do unto us.—A Happy Wife and Mother, West Virginia.

DEAR NELLIE G.—

Dear Nellie G.—In answer to your inquiry regarding the meaning of the word "knocker," permit me to say on behalf of the management, that a knocker is one who acts as if he hates everything that lives. He looks as if he has a chronic pain in his face, brought on by an over-worked jaw. He's the busy one tearing things down, but he never builds anything up. He hasn't time, or brains to build, because he has so much knocking to do. There never was and there never will be a knocker who is any good or who has any excuse for taking up space on earth.

The way to cure yourself of being a knocker is to throw away your hammer and stop hammering.

P. S. If you knock this, you are a knocker.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

A STREET SCENE IN TOLEDO.

One of The Blade's load of Blades starting for the postoffice on its journey to you.

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

SHE'S A VOTER

This is the seventh day of March. Having just come home from voting, I dopped down in a rocker to rest a few moments, and, picking up The Blade, I discovered that Mistigay has called for me, so here I am, after an absence of almost two years. My, how time flies! I did not realize it had been so long since I had written to the M. G. R.

How many of you girls are voters? We, the women of Seattle, Washington, were granted that right the first of this year and we have been putting in our time lively since then. February 7 we voted on the recall election for mayor; February 21 it was the primary election for councilmen. Then we had to choose nine men out of 68. No small job in a big city like th's, where you know so few people. Today we voted for nine councilmen out of the 18 receiving the highest votes at the primary. We also voted on several amendments, ordinances, on street railway bonds, library and bridge bonds.

I have been busy lately reading the three main daily papers, attending the W. C. T. U., keeping my eyes and ears wide open, listening to the talk on the street cars, on the streets and in the stores, to find out all I could about those who were running for office. My husband has done likewise. We wanted to vote for good, clean men, who would try to put down graft, liquor, gambling and vice of all kinds.

The Seattle Electric Co. has sent all voters letters and literature against the street railway bonds, and the vice gang has sent out letters against the best men who were running for office. We have received our share of such and have cremated it as soon as it was received. Now I want to advise the M. G. R. girls to begin at once the study of the political situation of their states, counties and towns, for the time is coming, and that soon, when every state will have woman suffrage, and if you begin now you will not have to rush things as I have had to do, but will be prepared to go to the polls and vote for the best men, regardless of politics.

We have been having some lovely spring weather, sunshine and showers, and the daisies are blooming in some of the yards. We shall have no garden this year, and I fear few flowers, for we have some chickens, and I have not space for both. I have two hens sitting. We have only 18 hens and I gathered 14 eggs yesterday. We have one hen that laid when she was only five months and eight days old. Can any of you beat that?

Now I think this long talk has made up for my long silence, so I will run away. But before I close the door I would like to invite "Addie," "Illinois" and all other old members to do as I have done, give the M. G. R.'s a call.—"Indiana Wabash." Seattle, Washington.

SPRING IN MISSISSIPPI

Dear Members of the M. G. R.—Well, here I come, knocking for admittance before I venture to cross the M. G. R. threshold again. I am bringing with me a breath of our good weather in the sunny south. Many of you, perhaps, are sitting by a fire, dreaming of the fine spring weather yet to come, while I am sitting by an open window, through which a delightful breeze is blowing, knowing that our spring days are here. With the temperature at 80, I think many would like my seat, where, when looking out, I see the pleasant river a short distance away. Our fruit trees, such as peach, plum and pear, were in bloom January 20, but a cold wave has ruined the prospects of fruit for the coming summer. Violets, roses, bridal wreath, wisteria and flowering quince are beginning to put forth blossoms, so spring has come, indeed. The mocking bird that made his nest here in the past year is back again, singing as merrily as ever.

Now, if you, Elizabeth, or any reader, were here, a pleasant ride in our yacht would be my afternoon's program for all. I should not want it to turn out as our trip of two weeks ago did. There was a spelling contest down the river at a schoolhouse only five miles away. A party of 10 went in our boat, the Lark. My cousin was the engineer and ran the gasoline engine. We had a beautiful ride there. The moon was just rising as we started. Our laughing and singing company reached our destination and had a fine time, but on our return trip the engine failed to work. After trying in vain to get it started, two of the boys walked home. As they were depot agent and express messenger on train, they were bound to be at their post at 6 in the morning, when the train left.

My uncle came next morning and brought us safely home. All say they enjoyed the trip and would go again. Many times nothing will happen on a trip of this sort, but again, like an automobile, a gasoline engine will break down when least expected.

In looking over an old Blade I read the invitation Miss Ouri of Missouri extended to all of the M. G. R.'s, inviting them to help share in fun at the picnic. Every year the farmers give a barbecue here. Come; all are welcome.

Buckeye Bill, Brown Eyes of Ohio, and others, wake up and "'spress yo'se'lf," as the darkies here say. I have not read any letter as yet from Mississippi, but I think Ohio, Missouri and Virginia take the lead in not being afraid to write. I look forward to the arrival of The Blade and another Ohio paper. They generally come the same night, and seem like visitors from my old home.

Hoping to see this on my favorite page, I will step aside and let some other distant member be heard.—A Mississippi Sunflower.

Dear Sunflower—West Virginia is the banner state when it comes to writing letters for the Household page. You can't beat 'em.—Elizabeth.

MOSTLY FRISKY FRAN

Hello, M. G. R.'s!—How are you all these winter days in March? I have been a reader of The Blade for some time, but I never had the courage to write before. I am not much of a writer, but I hope Elizabeth will not throw my letter into the waste basket.

I certainly enjoyed your letter, Frisky Fran. I hope you will soon be a teacher, but I do not think there is any danger of your ever being an old maid unless the young gentlemen in Wisconsin are very hard to please. I would be delighted if you would favor us with your address, but I musn't say too much or you will get offended.

Perhaps you would like to know something about my appearance. I am five feet six inches tall, have black hair and black eyes. I never tell a lie when the truth will do as well. We live on a farm of about 200 acres. I am a great lover of sheep, baseball and chocolate cake. Other recommendations have I none. I enjoy reading your letters and especially Frisky Fran's. We hope to hear from you again, Mistigay, and you, too, Willie Simms. I think Mary Cassidy and The Poets' Corner are splendid. Well, I must stop or I shall write something worth reading. Faithfully an M. G. R. I am yours truly—Peter Piper, Pennsylvania.

M. G. R. AFFAIRS

Dear M. G. R.'s—It may be that you notice you are at the top of the heap again. Welcome to our city.—Elizabeth.

I am glad so many of you are writing. It may be that I cannot print all that you write, but I like to hear from you just the same and I read all of your letters. In some way, the message that you send, always gets into this page, so keep on writing.

Lizzie and Mary Watson, and Capitola, I am glad to hear from you.

In plain sight on the envelope of all letters intended for this page, write Household Editor.

I do not pay much attention to the letter writers who do not pay me the attention of signing their real names. They need not be published, but it is no more than fair to let me know who is writing.—Elizabeth.

POETS' CORNER

NOBILITY

By Alice Carey.

True worth is being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There is nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our price as we measure;
We cannot do wrong and feel right;
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men.

We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets,
And sometimes the things our life misses
Help more than the things which it gets.
For good lieth not in pursing,
For gaining of great, nor of small;
But just in the doing—and doing
As we would be done by, is all.

Through envy, through malice, through hating,
Against the world early and late,
No jot of our courage abating,
Our part is to work and to wait.
And slight is the sting of his trouble
Whose winnings are less than his worth;
For he who is honest is noble,
Whatever his fortune or birth.

THE GRAVE OF BONAPARTE

By L. Heath.

On a lone, barren isle, where the wild roaring billow
Assails the stern rock and the loud tempests rave,
The hero lies still, while dew drooping willow,
Like fond weeping mourners, lean'd over the grave.
The lightnings may flash, and the loud thunders rattle,
He heeds not, he hears not, he's free from all pain;
He sleeps h's last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound can wake him to glory again.

O shade of the mighty, where now are the legions
That rushed out to conquer when thou led'st them on?
Alas, they have perished in far hilly regions,
And all save the fame of their triumph is gone.
The trumpet may sound, and the loud cannon rattle,
They heed not, they hear not, they're free from all pain;
They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle,
No sound can wake them to glory again.

Yet, spirit immortal, the tomb cannot bind thee,
For like thine own eagle that soar'd to the sun,
Thou springest from bondage, and laavest behind thee
A name, which before thee no mortal had won.
Tho' nations may combat and war's thunders rattle,
No more on the steed wilt thou sweep o'er the plain;
Thou sleep'st thy last sleep, thou hast fought thy last battle,
No sound can awake thee to glory again.

PLEASE NOTICE

The Poets' Corner is a case of "If you don't see what you want, ask for it," and keep on asking until you get it. Notice this, also. Verses about crimes and criminals will not be published, so you might as well save your paper and stamps, so far as this corner is concerned, if you want bad reading of that sort.

Be kind enough not to send any poetry other than in answer to requests. It is impossible to print as fast as it is wanted, the poetry for which we are asked.

'Tis for you to write Household Editor on the envelope of all letters for this page.

Please some one furnish the rest of this: When the buds is all a bustin' and the woods is gettin' green.

I AM MONARCH OF ALL I SURVEY

By William Cowper.

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute,
From the center all around to the sea
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.
Oh, solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.

I am out of humanity's reach,
I must finish my journey alone.
Never hear the sweet music of speech
I start at the sound of my own.
The beasts that roam over the plain,
My form with indifference see;
They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is shocking to me.

Society, friendship, and love,
Divinely bestowed upon man,
O, had I wings of a dove.
How soon would I taste you again!
My sorrows I then might assuage,
In the ways of religion and truth,
Might learn from the wisdom of age,
And be cheered by the sallies of youth.

Religion! what treasures untold,
Reside in that heavenly word,
More precious than silver and gold,
Or all that this earth can afford.
But the sound of the church-going bell
These valleys and rocks never heard,
Never sigh'd at the sound of a knell,
Or smiled when a Sabbath appear'd.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport
Convey to this desolate shore,
Some cordial endearing report,
Of a land I shall visit no more.
My friends, do they now and then send
A wish or a thought after me?
O, tell me I yet have a friend,
Though a friend I am never to see!

How fleet is the glance of the mind!
Compared with the speed of its flight,
The tempest itself lays behind,
And the swift winged arrows of light.
When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there;
But, alas! recollection at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.

But the sea-fowl is gone to her nest,
The beast is laid down in his lair;
Even here is a season of rest,
And I to my cabin repair.
There's mercy in every place,
And mercy, encouraging thought!
Gives affliction a grace,
And reconciles man to his lot.

SOMETIME WE'LL UNDERSTAND

By James McGranahan.

Not now, but in the coming years,
It may be in the better land,
We'll read the meaning of our tears,
And there, sometime, we'll understand.

CHORUS.

Then trust in God, thro' all thy days;
Fear not, for He doth hold thy hand;
Tho' dark thy way, still sing and praise;
Sometime, sometime, we'l understand.

We'll catch the broken threads again,
And finish what we here begun,
Heaven will the mysteries explain,
And then, ah, then! we'll understand.

We'll know why clouds instead of sun
Were over many a cherished plan;
Why song has ceased when scarce begun;
'Tis there, sometime, we'll understand.

Why what we longed for most of all,
Eludes so oft our eager hand;
Why hopes are crushed and castles fall,
Up there, sometime, we'll understand.

God knows the way, He holds the key,
He guides us with unerring hand;
Sometime with tearless eyes we'll see,
Yes, there, up there, we'll understand.

POEMS REQUESTED

An old soldier wishes the poem, a clue to which is: I read last night of the grand review.

The words of the song, In the Shadow of the Rockies, far away, are wanted, also the poem, The Poor Man's Sheaf. First line: He saw the wheat fields waving all golden in the sun.

Can anyone send the poem, The New Schoolhouse? The opening lines are: They left the schoolhouse, Charley, where years ago we sat.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

"THE WORRY COW"

Dear Friends—It is nearly two years since I became a reader of The Blade, and, believing it is unfair to always receive and never give—you see I am a firm believer in reciprocity—is one reason for writing at this time.

The Household page has been a source of enjoyment to me, and I derive much pleasure from the various letters, especially those from the southern states, West Virginia, for instance, as I lived there during 1904-5. Any news from there is eagerly devoured. I feel I am in a position to appreciate what writers say of the beautiful scenery. One little town deserving special mention is the historic Harper's Ferry, which lies nestled so picturesquely at the foot of the majestic Blue Ridge mountains, where in a gorge of grandeur, the lordly Potomac takes to its embrace the Shenandoah, "The Daughter of the Stars," as the Indians poetically termed this beautiful river. I hope many more letters from West Virginia and Maryland may appear. The message from the Charlestown girl was a pleasant reminder of the delightful drives I have taken in that city.

Like many other readers of The Blade, I am fond of reading. In reading different books and magazines, we often "run across" prose or poetry, which, if thoroughly digested, proves very beneficial. Such was my good fortune when I opened a recent issue of a popular magazine. For the benefit of the worrying class, I pass this on, hoping that it may appeal to all, as strongly as it did to me:

"The worry cow would have been here now,
If she'd only saved her breath,
She thought her hay
Wouldn't last all day,
So she choked herself to death."

Why is it so many of us allow the "Worry Cow" on our premises? She is a very bold cow. You may drive her off, but she is determined to return. Let's all resolve to fence her out. If we do, within will be sunshine and peace.—Myosotis, Pine Tree State, (Maine).

ONE OF THE MEN FOLKS

Dear Cozy Cornerites—Here is another who wishes to enter your corner for a while. I live in the Pan Handle state, and a good old state it is. I do not see any letters from my section of the country, but I do from other places in West Virginia.

I live in the country, in a place called Close Mountain. It is a very healthy place. I am a farmer. Our farm has 124 acres in it. We have a good orchard. It is near Thomas, which is one of the growing towns in this state. We have a ready sale for everything we raise. We live in a mining and lumber center. There is as fine timber in this section as you will find anywhere. We have a telephone in our residence, which has been recently put in. It makes things much handier than before we had it.

As this is my first, I will close.—Duncan Shaffer, Leadmine, West Va.

FROM A FRIEND OF OURS

Dear Editor of the Household—I would like to tell you and the sisters of the Cozy Corner that I am 70 years old and live on the same farm that my parents moved to, when I was two years old. And that is not all. I was born just two miles south of this same farm, and that place was owned by my uncle. I have been in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, and have visited in each, but I have always returned to the old, old, dear place.

My father bought the land in its virgin state; built a log house and improved the land, which was heavily timbered. The wolves made music at night, and occasionally carried off a pig or sheep if they were left out of the fold or sty. I can remember seeing big herds of deer following their trail by our door, and it was a very common occurrence for the Indians and their squaws and papooses to visit us. How afraid I was of them! They are all gone now; Indians, deer, bear, wolves and even the coon, mink, skunk, woodchuck and the innocent little squirrel mostly have been shot by the ruthless hunters.

What I started out to tell you was, how much we think of the dear Blade. I look for it every Friday as much as I would one of the family. The letters, the Poets' Corner, Real Life Glimpses, the Pointers, recipes—all, all have their charm for me. Then there are the stories; how could they be bettered? In fact, the whole paper is worth its weight in gold, and I hope never to stop its weekly visits as long as I live.

With many kind wishes to all, I am, a Michigan Grandma, Penfield, Mich.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

I would be much obliged if you people would sign your real names to your letters. This is for those who do not. Most of you do. I want your real names plainly written and your addresses, because it frequently happens I have something to say to you personally. This I cannot do, unless I know who you are and where you are. Another thing, when writing a letter asking a favor, be sure to enclose a stamp for a reply. This applies to all favor-asking letters, whether they are written to The Blade or not. Yours truly.—Elizabeth.

Kindly write Household Editor on all letters intended for this page.

Ginger and Molasses

In response to our request for a ginger cooky recipe several were received, and from this "several" I have selected the following two, because I think they came from some of the rising generation. You older housekeepers who responded, please do not feel slighted.—Elizabeth.

Ginger Cookies (1.)

To the friend in Pennsylvania I send my recipe for ginger cookies. It can't be beaten: Two cups of Orleans molasses; one cup of light brown sugar; one cup of lard; one cup of buttermilk; one teaspoonful of ginger; one teaspoonful of salt; one heaping teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and flour enough to roll.

This is the kind ma bakes. They are fine.—Margaret of Pulaski.

Ginger Cookies (2.)

Having seen a call in The Toledo Blade for a ginger cooky recipe, I will send in one which I think is O. K.: One cup of molasses; one cup of sugar, one cup of melted lard; two teaspoonfuls of soda in one cup of hot water, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves.—Kid of Ohio.

White Cookies.

Here is the way I make white cookies: Two cups of sugar, one of shortening, one cup of buttermilk, two eggs; two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one of soda; flour enough to roll. When I roll the dough on the board I sprinkle sugar on top and roll lightly, then cut out. They are very good.—One from Saginaw county, Michigan.

Soft Molasses Cake.

One cup of lard, two cups of molasses, two eggs, six tablespoons of milk, either sweet or sour; one and one-half teaspoons of soda, four and one-fourth cups of flour; pinch of salt, one teaspoon of ginger, one teaspoon of mixed cinnamon and cloves. Bake in shallow tins. Delicious to serve hot.—Daisy of Toledo.

Try This Home-Made Cough Remedy

Costs Little, But Does the Work Quickly, or Money Refunded.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually ends a deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, chest pains, bronchitis and other throat troubles. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This recipe makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for $2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasant.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guiacol and all the natural pine elements which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This plan of making cough syrup with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada, that it is often imitated. But the old successful formula has never been equalled.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main st., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

FROM THE CHILDREN

Dear Blade—I am a little girl, 12 years old and live in the country. My papa takes The Blade and I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls. I have two brothers and a big shepherd dog that I call Jerry. I have one mile to go to school. My teacher's name is Daisy E. Kennedy, and I like her very much. My school will close the 7th of April and then in the summer I take music lessons. I am writing this to surprise grandmother, as she is a reader of The Blade.

When school closes I am going to spend a week with her and go to the creamery mornings with my Uncle Sam. I have never seen any letter from Columbia Cross Roads and, hoping to see this in print, I will close.—Laura A. Gates, Pennsylvania.

Dear Readers of The Blade—I am a girl, 12 years of age. I was 12 the 6th of February. Since I have not seen any letters from Eureka, Cal., I thought I would write one. This is the home of the giant redwoods. We have trees 20 feet in diameter and 300 feet tall. The city of Eureka is the largest city in the United States without a railroad from the outside. But the Northwestern Pacific is now building to this city.

My father has taken The Blade for about five years, and I like to read the Household page. I have one sister and three brothers. Well, I guess my letter is getting pretty long. I hope it does not find its way to the waste basket. If it does not, I may write again. Yours truly—Ruth Roberts, California.

TWO LITTLE WRENS

I READ in The Blade Alice Smith's Bluebird story. I have no bluebird story, but I can tell you a true story of two little wrens.

Two years ago, one Sunday morning, we saw two little wrens flying in and out of our hall, with sticks in their bills. We looked to see where they were taking them, but could not find out. That evening my father went into the hall and took down a coat that was hanging on the hatrack, and in the sleeve was a little nest. He had to throw it away, of course, but my mother got a hood and put it just outside of the hall on the veranda. The next day the birds came back and began to build a nest in the hood. Mrs. Wren laid five eggs, and, while she was setting, Mr. Wren carried worms to her. She hatched but four little birds. As soon as these birds were able to fly she laid eggs and hatched four more little birds.

The next spring my mother hung the hood up in the same place, and Mrs. Wren hatched four more, in all 12 birds. We are going to hang the hood up again this spring, and I hope Mrs. Wren will come back.—Winifred Barnes, Ohio.

BLADE SCRAP BOOKS

I WILL tell you how I use The Blade. You know it is impossible to keep all of the papers, so after I have read them, and I will tell you right here I always read the Household page first, then the editorial page and then the other pages—there is always something I wish to save, so I have a scrap book. Whenever there is a particularly interesting letter in the Cozy Corner or Merry-Go-Rounds, I clip the letters out and paste them in my scrap book, especially the ones written by my friends. Then I have a poets' scrap book. Whenever I see a favorite song or poem published, I clip it out and save it. It is really surprising what a nice collection one can get in a short time. If I could tell you about the poems and who sang them and where I heard them, it would be more interesting than an up-to-date story or any modern novel, but it would make my letter too long.

Now comes the most practical part. I take a catalogue, one about the size of an ordinary magazine or smaller, and I clip out all the good recipes that are found on the Household page and make a home cook book. After all, it is the common things that are the most useful. I hang the book up back of the gas stove in the kitchen, where it is ready for all occasions. If I have a little flour on my hands, I can handle it when I would not like to bring out my nicely bound cook book, so I get more good out of it. After all this clipping, I still have enough of the paper left for my pantry shelves and to tack up back of my gas stove. If any one can tell of any different way of using The Blade, I should be glad to hear from them. With best wishes to all.—Aunt Sadie, Ohio.

Get The Dealers' Profit

You select your own terms

WHEN you buy a piano or organ from a dealer you must pay his profit. You must pay the wholesaler's profits; you must pay salesmen's salaries store rents, and other expenses. These accumulative profits often double the price of the instrument and you have to pay them. But the Cornish plan does away with all these middlemen's profits—you buy direct from the factory—you pay half the dealer's price—you receive 100 cents value and satisfaction for every dollar you put in a

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These instruments have for over half a century been regarded as standard—no better instruments are made than Cornish Instruments. No matter how much you pay you cannot get an instrument with a purer, richer tone, or one with more perfect action, or one that is made to better withstand the test of time. Cornish pianos and organs have been made by the same family for fifty years—three generations of master craftsmen and are sold direct from the factory to the home at the lowest price possible for a first-class standard instrument.

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So confident are we that any Cornish piano or organ will delight you in every particular that we are willing to place any instrument you may select right in your own home for a whole year's trial and test, absolutely free. If the instrument does not please you in every respect the trial will not cost you one penny Besides we give you

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Cornish Co. Washington, New Jersey
Established Over Half A Century

A Helpless Invalid

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

A woman who is sick and suffering, and won't at least try a medicine which has the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is, it would almost seem, to blame for her own wretchedness. Read what this woman says:

Richmond, Mo.—"When my second daughter was eighteen months old I was pronounced a hopeless invalid by specialists. I had a consultation of doctors and they said I had a severe case of ulceration. I was in bed for ten weeks, had sinking spells, and was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. My father insisted that we try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought me six bottles. I soon began to improve, and before it had all been taken I was as well and strong as ever,—my friends hardly recognized me so great was the change."—Mrs. Woodson Branstetter, Richmond, Mo.

There are literally hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who have been benefited by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read what another woman says:—

Jonesboro, Texas.—"I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for myself and daughter, and consider it unequalled for all female diseases. I would not be without it for anything. I wish every mother in America could be persuaded to use it as there would be less suffering among our sex then. I am always glad to speak a word of praise for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and you are at liberty to use this testimonial."—Mrs. James T. Lawrence, Jonesboro, Texas.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering from the same trouble?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand, write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her advice—it is free and always helpful.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, as to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative upbuilding, STOP-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 2938 Lock Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $5.00 to $10.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

Cures Even Worst Cases to Stay Cured

FREE FIT CURE

To prove to any sufferer that Epilepsy can positively be cured and to show you how we are curing the worst cases of long standing with our wonderful new Kiro treatment. We will send any sufferer a four weeks full treatment free. Our treatment is positively harmless and safe. It contains no Alcohol or dangerous drugs. The fits will stop at once. You will feel better right from the start. All that is necessary to get the four weeks free medicine is to send your name and Express and mail address, telling how long you have been sick and how often attacks occur. Don't Delay. Delays are Dangerous.

Kiro Remedy Co., 272 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.

CATARRH MEDICINE FREE

If your Ears ring or roar or your hearing is affected, if Eyes ache, water or burn, or sight is failing, if you Raise, spit, cough or have bad breath, colds in Nose, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lungs or Stomach, your name and address will bring to you absolutely free a 28days course of medicine prescribed to meet your individual requirements and complications.

We have successfully treated many who have tried various "Catarrh cures" with little or no benefit, and we make you this liberal offer to introduce our splendid treatment in your section.

REMEMBER send only your symptoms, name and address. NO MONEY —and without cost you will receive a 28 days course of medicine prescribed especially for you.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 759 GRAND AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ARE YOU SICK?

And discouraged; not interested in anything? Do you want to feel fresh and wide awake in the morning, ambitious to work? Write for 30 days' treatment and

GET WELL.

When the stomach, liver and kidneys are allowed to be diseased for a time, a condition of misery follows. Bladder and urinary trouble and weakness. Due to excesses are serious. Don't neglect them. Old Dr. Wright remedies help old and young. Thirty days' treatment, one dollar. Write today.

THE OLD Dr. WRIGHT REMEDY CO.

THE NASBY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ASTHMA

CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other distressing chronic symptoms. Medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. Including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full statement of the case and history of his symptoms. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M.D. Dept. S, American Express Building, Chicago.

FREE TEST TREATMENT

Why Suffer

the Dangers of Stricture?

I found the cure 17 years ago. SAFE. PAINLESS. Stricture dethrones health and vitality. My book explains symptoms and cure. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. NO FREE SAMPLE FRAUD.

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DR. ELDERS' TOBACCO BOON BANISHES all forms of Tobacco Habit in 72 to 120 hours. A positive, quick and permanent relief. Easy to take. No craving for Tobacco after the first dose. One to three boxes for all ordinary cases. We guarantee results in every case or refund money. Send for our free booklet giving full information. Elders' Sanatarium, Dept. 18 St. Joseph, Mo

FITS

EPILEPSY or Falling Sickness.

Why despair, if others have failed; send at once for a treatise and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a lifelong study, and warrant my remedy to give immediate and successful relief. I have hundreds of testimonials from those who have been cured. Give express and P. O address. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

ASTHMA

Remedy sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. National Chemical Co., 631 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health.

Address: John F. Shafer, M. D. 497 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

MORPHINE

and other drug habits are successfully treated by HABITINA. For hypodermic or internal use. Sample sent to any drug habitue Free by mail. In plain wrapper. Regular price $2.00. DELTA CHEMICAL COMPANY 1177 Holland Building St. Louis, Mo.

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I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAILED, $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. B. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

BED WETTING, getting up at night, all ages cured. Trial treatment of PEN-INE and full advice for curing all Urinary Diseases free. The Missouri Remedy Co., Block 12, St. Louis, Mo.

HAYMOW FALL FATAL

Marysville, March 21.—Bernard Cody, a young married man, was fatally injured today by falling out of a haymow. He was found unconscious and conveyed to his home. His head and spine are injured and no hope is entertained for his recovery.

GOVERNMENT AFTER POTASH DEPOSITS IN UNITED STATES

The almost absolute dependence of the United States upon Germany for the American supply of potash salts, which has been emphasized of late by the present German-American negotiations on the subject, lends especial interest to an advance Mineral Resources' Chapter entitled "Potash Salts: Their Uses and Occurrence in the United States," by W. C. Phalen, just issued by the United States Geological Survey.

The feature of the bulletin which is of most striking interest at this time, when the German monopoly of potash salts production is admitted, is that which relates to the natural supply of potash in the United States. It is also a matter of interest to potash users, which includes the entire agriculture population of the country, that congress is considering a special appropriation for exploration and investigation by the geological survey for potash and nitrate salts. Another item is carried under the agriculture appropriation bill for investigation of the potash question by the soil chemists of the department of agriculture. Potash is one of the most widely distributed of the minerals, the earth's crust containing 3 per cent of potash k20. It is found in all earth and nearly all rock, and in some of the latter, such as most of the granites and other feldspathic rocks, in comparatively high percentages. Of such rocks there are millions, if not billions, of tons well distributed all over the United States. The trouble is that the potash is under such conditions, tightly locked up by Mother Nature; it is not readily available as plant food, and it is as a fertilizer that potash may be considered as perhaps of the highest importance to humanity. Of the known deposits of soluble potash salts Germany is stated to have the undoubted world's monopoly.

The geologists of the survey declare, however, that the conditions in some portions of the arid west—regions just east of the Rocky Mountain wall and the Great Basin region—are not unfavorable to the discovery of large bodies of potash salts comparable to those of Germany. The geological survey has already accumulated considerable date on the subject, covering a period of many years, incidental to its examination and investigation of the geological structure of the country, and the bulletin contains a resume of the publications on the subject which have been issued from time to time by the survey. It is understood that special field investigations will be carried on during the year by the geological survey, including very deep drilling for potash deposits, with a view to determining if possible the location of American potash salt deposits. A special appropriation to provide for such was made by the house of representatives in its consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The survey bulletin gives among other things the figures of potash importations by the United States, showing the great increase from 717,471,453 pounds valued at $5,237,558 for the year 1900, to 1,798,288,772 pounds valued at $11,615,130 for 1910.

A copy of the bulletin can be obtained free by addressing the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

FIRE LOSS OF $250,000,000 A YEAR IMPOVERISHING NATION

That Americans are burning the equivalent of a comfortable $5,000 home every 10 minutes is one of the startling items in the statistics recently compiled by the National Firewriters' Protection association, of Boston. It is also estimated that $250,000,000 worth of property are destroyed by fire every year.

This amount represents $3 per capita per annum, and is in illuminating contrast to the 33 cents per capita toll paid by Europeans to fire. The association was formed to bring to the attention of the American people the enormous fire waste due largely to their own waste and neglect and to counteract the popular opinion that it is the insurance companies which pay these enormous losses.

It is pointed out that the companies could not pay this enormous tax and remain solvent. The companies merely act as the collectors and distributors of the amount necessary to reimburse those who are insured.

The association is advocating the abolition of wood as much as possible, and suggests the use of metal window frames and wired glass in the larger buildings of a city. Such a simple procedure, it is claimed, would save from destruction many a city which might otherwise be swept out of existence by the right kind of a fire on the right kind of a night.

An official of the association, Franklin H. Wentworth, recently addressed the credit men of Toledo at the Business Men's club on adequate fire protection for a city and advocated the better education of the city's fire fighters. He suggested that firemen should spend three or four hours each week going into basements, attics, courts and alleys keeping down accumulations of rubbish which spring up over night, locating the storage of inflammable oils and explosives. This would, he said, keep the city clear of its most persistent fire dangers.

It is claimed by the association that fully 50 per cent of the fire waste could be stopped if we only knew enough to make proper use of fire departments. He thinks that every fireman should be turned into an inspector, each one having a certain district in the city to look after. In this manner many fires would be prevented, the firemen would become better acquainted with the physical characteristics of the city and would know better how to fight fires when they started. They would learn which passageways are open and which are closed, which are firewalls and which are not, and they would have a mental picture of the exposures, the windows, the roof openings, the cornices and all the other physical details important in fire-fighting.

Each fireman should spend three or four hours a week going into basements, attics, courts and alleys, keeping down accumulations of rubbish which spring up over night, locating the storage of inflammable oils and explosives. This would keep the city clear of its most persistent fire dangers.

It is said that there are a few cities in America in which such a practice partially in effect has already demonstrated its efficiency. The citizens of every town and city in the country should demand this sort of service from its fire department.

It is understood that it is impossible to tear down a city and rebuild it of fire resisting material. The cities must be protected as they stand. In the heart of nearly every city there are streets crossing at right angles, along which for a considerable distance are buildings of brick, stone or concrete. Looked at upon the map this shows a more or less complete Maltese cross of buildings which are not wooden and which operate to divide the wooden-built district into quarter sections, and which might hold a fire in any one of these sections if they were equipped to do so.

OHIO CITY SHOWS UP WELL

Ashtabula Makes Excellent Report in Postal Saving Bank Experiment

Washington, March 20.—Ashtabula stands seventh in the amount of deposits among the 48 postal savings banks established since the law creating such banks went into effect. The report of Postmaster General Hitchcock shows that Ashtabula is well to the front with 154 open accounts, averaging $36.73 per depositor, with a total deposit of $5,656.

Banks in Colorado, Montana and Arizona head the list. The amount on deposit at the 48 offices scattered all over the country is $133,869.

BALLOON AT SEA KILLS PILOT

Dusseldorf IV. Hits Breakwater on the Zuider Zee.

Krefeld, Rheinish Prussia, March 21.—The balloon Dusseldorf IV., which ascended here yesterday, was carried over the Zuider Zee and, because of loss of gas, was obliged to descend. The basket struck a breakwater violently and the balloon pilot, Paul Kayser, was instantly killed. A passenger, Otto Schroder, a silk manufacturer, was badly injured, but was rescued after the balloon drifted into a creek.

YALE GETS GIFT OF $100,000

Will Be Used for New Forestry Building.

New Haven, Conn., March 21.—At the regular meeting of the Yale corporation yesterday announcement was made of a gift of $100,000 for a new building for the use of the forestry school.

Among the new appointments approved were those of Dr. William H. Price, of the University of Wisconsin, who will be assistant professor of political economy in the college, and John B. DeForest, of Walla Walla, Washington, who was made an instructor in French in the scientific school.

ENVOY'S MURDER CONFIRMED

Dispatch to Cologne Tuesday Repeats First Report.

Cologne, Germany, March 21.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Peking also reports that M. Korostovets, the Russian minister to China, has been murdered in Peking, thus repeating the rumor which was current in St. Petersburg yesterday, but which had not been confirmed at a later hour last night.

MAN KILLED BY HICCOUGHS

Minneapolis Man Succumbs After Attack Lasting Ten Days.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 21.—Hiccoughing continuously for 10 days, with only momentary intervals of rest, caused the death yesterday of William Currie, 86 years old, a well known real estate dealer.

ITCHING BURNING SKIN ERUPTIONS

A warm bath with Cuticura soap and a single application of Cuticura ointment usually afford immediate relief, permit rest and sleep and point to speedy and successful treatment of torturing, disfiguring humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of infants, children and adults, when all else fails. Cuticura soap and ointment are also most valuable for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for shaving, shampooing and sanative cleansing, as well as for every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery.

TAFT PUTS "WAR" UP TO CONGRESS

Semi-Official Statement Declares President Won't Send Troops Over Line

Washington, D. C., March 21.—There will be no military invasion of Mexico by armed forces of the United States if a semi-official statement, issuing from a source very close to the President, is to be relied on.

The source, it is understood, is Secretary Norton, soon to relinquish his place at the White House to become vice president of the First National bank of New York, a Morgan financial institution. In view of the heavy financial interests of the house of Morgan in Mexico it is presumed that Secretary Norton speaks with some authority.

The statement is supposed to state the present frame of mind of the President, not what he thought a few weeks ago while on his way to Augusta, when he explained to press representatives the possibilities that might grow out of the mobilization.

At that time he made it clear it might become necessary to intervene to protect American and other foreign investments in Mexico and to preserve the Monroe doctrine.

"The troops now contiguous to the Mexican border will not leave United States soil without specific authority of congress."

These are the words of Secretary Norton. They indicate a change of plans on the part of the president and bear out hints and indications that the president has seen fit to reverse his main policy since he first ordered the mobilization. The statement from the White House suggest that the president is preparing to put upon congress the responsibility of an invasion of Mexico by the army if one is deemed necessary.

Anticipating that the attack may be made in congress on his military orders as being taken at the behest of and to protect the interests of powerful financial forces in New York, the statement of the president's policy given out by Mr. Norton disavows any such purpose. But the statement will not, it is said, forestall the inquiry that has been started by Senator LaFollette and others of influence in congress to ascertain just what the circumstances were that led to such a startling and expensive military demonstration, which seemed timed to take place just as soon as congress had adjourned.

Speaking for the President, apparently, Scretary Norton soon to be a "financial magnate" himself, declares that the move was to protect the country from incursions of insurrectionists and to maintain the neutrality laws.

MADERO, IF PEACE FAILS, IS READY FOR BIG FIGHT

El Paso, Texas, March 21.—That Francisco I. Madero, with 1,000 insurrectos operating south of Casas Grandes, Mexico, and General Orozco with 2,800 men, are arranging their forces with the intention of making a decisive attack in case peace negotiations fail, was announced in insurrecto circles today.

Senor Gonzales Garzia, insurrecto secretary of state, who receives all confidential messages from Madero while in the field, said:

"Madero is now aligning his men with a view of waging the botterest kind of warfare if nothing comes of the promises left by Limantour before he departed from New York. Diaz at Mexico City will have to act quickly or Madero will not consider peace."

Members of the San Antonio junta of the revolutionists do not believe that Finance Minister Limantour will be able to effect a peace agreement with Diaz is he would. The junta expects American intervention in Mexico within a week, saying Diaz is too proud and dictatorial to accept any proposition toward peace that would be acceptable by the rebels.

El Paso, March 21.—"An armed truce will be established in northern Mexico as soon as developments in Mexico City warrant, and Franciso I. Madero, the revolutionary president, will establish himself at a point in the field to be held neutral ground, there to receive any peace proposals that may come as a result of the arrival in Mexico City of Jose Yves Limantour, minister of finance, who recently had conferences with insurrecto leaders in New York."

This is the substance of messages brought by courier from Madero, who is 150 miles south of here in camp with 1,000 men. It is the first word coming direct from Madero since the beginning of the peace negotiations, which are supposed to have been under way in the United States for more than a week.

$1,500 FOR A PEEP AT KING

English Nobility Offers Houses as Coronation Net for Dollars.

New York, March 21.—Members of the English nobility, in their quest of American dollars, are placing their London houses in the hands of real estate agents to let to Americans visiting London for coronation fortnight. Exorbitant prices are asked in New York advertisements. Lady Augusta Fane offers her town house, 33 Tedworth Square, S. W., described as "pleasantly situated in open square with access to private gardens and within easy distance of the parks and all centers of interest," for $1,500 for June, or less if only for coronation fortnight. If Lady Fane's house is not acceptable, then the agent in whose hands it has been placed is in a position to submit a long list of very desirable locations.

Cure Your Rheumatism

50,000 BOXES FREE

Deformity of the Hands in General, Chronic Articular Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain in the back have been cured, in the real meaning of the word, by a little Stillingia, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Guaiac Resin and Sarsaparilla. Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above prepared with great accuracy and skill not only in regard to proportion, but also in selecting the best material, have been put up in compressed tablet form, and are called

"GLORIA TONIC," and

fifty thousand boxes are offered free to introduce it.

If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in quick time. Simply send your name and address, enclosing this advertisement, to JOHN A. SMITH, 3675 Smith Building, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., March 21.—Wheat opened easier, with weak cables and continued favorable crop reports. In the Toledo territory, conditions have been ideal for growing wheat since the crop was drilled in last fall and there has been no adverse weather this month. Ground is mellow and plowing has been general for some time. If weather keeps on as it is, oats seeding will be general before long. Toledo cash opened ½c lower at 91c, May ¼c off at 92¼c, July ⅛c at 90¾c, and July ⅝c down at 90¾c.

Liquidation of May on most of the day formed the chief depressing features. Cash demand continued light and late advices on the crop were rather mixed. Drought in the northwest and in Western Kansas was rather bullish. Cash closed 1c off at 90½c, May 1c lower at 91½c, July ⅜c off at 90½c, and September ⅝c lower at 90¼c.

At the outset, corn was ¼c to ½c lower, with May at 50½c, July at 51¾c and September at 52¾c. The market was steady early in the session.

Cash demand for corn was poor and there was some liquidation in May. Closes: Cash, 48c; May 50c, July 51¾c, September 52¾c.

Oats was dominated by other grains. May opened unchanged at 34c, July ⅛c lower at 33c, and September ¼c off at 32⅝c.

What break developed in oats was caused by bears selling. Cash closed at 33¼c, May at 33¾c, July at 32⅝c, and September at 32½c.

Clover seed opened 5c lower in cash, and March at $8.35, 50c off in April at $8.55, and unchanged in October and December at $7.80.

Like the king of old, clover seed has marched up the hill and right down again. The weak feeling continued today and cash and March closed 10c off at $8.30, April 15c down at $8.50 and the two far months 2½c up at $7.82½.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Mch.21	Close Mch20
Wheat—					
Cash	91	91¾	....	90½	91½
May	92¾	....	....	91½	92½
July	90¾	....	....	90½	90⅝
Sept.	90¼	....	90½	90¼	90⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	48	48¼	....
May	50½	....	50	50⅝	....
July	51⅝	....	52	51⅝	....
Sept.	52⅞	....	52⅝	52⅝	53⅛
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	33½	33¼	....
May	34	....	33⅝	34	....
July	33	33¼	32¾	33¼	....
Sept.	32¾	....	32½	33	....
Clover Seed—					
Cash	8.30	....	9.30	9.40	....
March	8.35	....	9.30	9.40	....
April	8.55	....	8.50	8.65	....
Oct.	7.80	....	7.82½	7.80	....
Dec.	7.80	....	7.82½	7.80	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	90	90	....
No. 3	....	....	85	85	....
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	5.50	5.50	....
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	9.20	9.25	....

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	90¾	91	89⅞	90	91
July	89¼	89½	88⅝	89	89½
Sept.	89⅛	89⅜	....	88⅝	89¼
Corn—					
May	49	49¼	....	48⅝	49
July	50	50⅛	....	50¼	50⅛
Sept.	51⅛	51⅝	....	51⅛	51⅝
Oats—					
May	31⅛	31¼	30¾	30⅞	31¼
July	31¼	....	....	30⅛	31¼
Sept.	31	31⅛	30⅝	30⅜	31⅛

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	97⅝	97½	....	96¾	97½
July	96	....	....	95¾	96½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	90¼	....	....	89½	90⅝
July	87⅜	....	....	86½	87⅝

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	96⅝	97⅜
July	....	....	....	98¼	98⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	97⅛	98¼
July	....	....	....	98¼	99⅛

WINNIPEG.

May	....	....	....	92⅝	93⅜
July	....	....	....	99	99⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	16.82	....	16.72	16.92	16.67
July	16.25	....	16.12	16.25	16.00
Lard—					
May	8.82	8.90	8.77	8.87	8.72
July	8.75	....	8.72	8.82	8.72
Sept.	8.75	8.80	8.70	8.77	8.70
Ribs—					
May	9.30	9.45	9.25	9.32	9.12
July	8.80	8.87	8.75	8.82	8.70
Sept.	8.75	8.80	8.67	8.72	8.67

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, March 21.—Hog receipts were fair and the market ruled stronger. Choice lambs were advanced 75c to $6.75, while veal calves were reduced 50c to $8.00.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $7.00@7.10; good mediums, $7.10@7.20; choice yorkers, $7.25@7.30; light yorkers, $7.25@7.30; good mixed, $7.15@7.25; bulk of sales, $7.10@7.25; good pigs, $7.25@7.30; stags and roughs, $5@6.

Cattle—Some steers, 1,295 lbs. and up, $6.00@6.25; good to choice, $6.00@6.25; good fat, 1,050@1,200 lbs., $5.50@6.00; fair to good, 800 to 1,100 lbs., $5.50@5.75; common and light steers, $5.00@5.50; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $3.75@4.00; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $4.50@5.25; good butcher bulls, $4.25@4.50; fair to good bologna, $4.00@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.00@6.00; fair to good heifers, $5.00@5.50; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; fair to good to choice, $4.00@4.50; milkers and springers, $35@60.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice mixed, $3.25@4.00; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.50@3.00; culls to fair, $4.75@5.25; yearlings, $4.50@5.00; choice lambs, $6.75.

Calves—Veal, choice to extra, $8.00 down; fair to good, $8.00@9.00; common to light, $6.00@7.00; heavy and paitfed, $5.00@5.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, March 21.—(By Bower & Bower.)—Hogs—Receipts 20 cars, higher; yorkers and pigs, $7.40@7.50; mediums, $7.30; heavy, $6.80. Calves—$8.00. Lambs—$6.85. Cattle—$5@6.25.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 21.—(By Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead)—Cattle, two cars; market steady. Hogs, 15 cars; market strong; heavy, $7.00@7.10; yorkers, $7.50; pigs, $7.60. Sheep, 10 cars; market steady; best lambs, $7.15; yearlings, $5.75@6.25; wethers, $5.25@5.35; ewes, $4.65@4.80. Calves, $5.00@9.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, March 21.—Cattle, receipts estimated at 2,500; market slow, steady; beeves, $5.10@6.75; Texas steers, $4.40@5.50; western steers, $4.75@6.75; stockers and feeders, $4.00@5.75; cows and heifers, $2.60@5.75; calves, $5.25@7.50. Hogs, receipts estimated at 12,000; market slow and 5@10c higher than yesterday; light, $6.65@7.05; mixed, $6.50@6.90; heavy, $6.45@6.85; rough, $6.45@6.60; good to choice heavy, $6.60@6.85; pigs, $6.50@7.05; bulk of sales, $6.65@6.85. Sheep, receipts estimated at 14,000; market steady to 10c lower; native, $3.00@5.10; western, $3.25@5.20; yearlings, $4.75@5.50; lambs, native, $5.00@6.35; western, $5.25@6.45.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, March 21.—(By Live Stock Journal.)—Cattle—Steady. Hogs—Receipts light; 5c higher; heavy, $7.00@7.05; mixed, $7.15@7.25; mediums, $7.40@7.45; yorkers and light, $7.45@7.50; pigs, $7.50@7.55. Sheep—Steady; 5c to 10c down; top lambs, $6.85. Calves—Steady; $8.50 down.

Money and Stocks.

New York, March 21.—(Wall street.)—There were few changes of consequence at the opening of the stock market today, trading being dull and barely steady. Interborough-Metropolitan preferred and International Harvester gained ¾ point, Texas & Pacific ⅝ and Utah Copper ½. National Railways of Mexico second preferred lost ⅝ point and Southern Pacific ⅜.

Railroad stocks were rather heavy in the early dealings, but their declines were, in a measure, offset by improvements in some of the industrials. North American and Sears-Roebuck gained 1¼, United States Rubber 1⅜, Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred 1½, and Colorado Fuel, National Biscuit and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 1.

Realizing sales of stocks which were prominent in yesterday's advance made the market heavy during the morning Short selling by traders who believed the advance had proceeded as far as could be expected at present increased the pressure of the standard stocks. Operators on the long side turned to some of the less active industrials and met with better success in that quarter, advancing prices of a number of these stocks sharply. Toward midday a jump in Missouri Pacific to 1¼ above yesterday's attracted some attention, owing to the directors' meeting to be held later in the day, when the new interests in the property are expected to take a hand in the election of officers.

Bonds were steady.

New York Stocks.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	121	121	120¾	120¾
Atchison	109	109⅜	108¾	109
Am. Car & F. Co	54	54	54	54
Amal. Copper	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64¼
Am. Smelters	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76¼
Am. Ag. Chem. com	58	58	57⅜	57⅜
Am. Steel Fdy	47⅞	47⅞	47¾	47¾
Am. Tel. & Tel	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾
Am. Cotton Oil	60	60	60	60
Am. Beet Sugar	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾
Biscuit com	130	131	130	130¾
Balt. & Ohio	103¾	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
Bkyn R. Trans	77⅞	78	77⅞	77⅞
Chicago & G. W	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼
Canadian Pac	218¾	219	218½	218¾
Clover Leaf pfd	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝
Colorado Fuel	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
Ches. & Ohio	83¼	83¼	82⅝	82⅝
Central Leather	29½	29½	29½	29½
Consolidate Gas	144¼	145¾	144¼	145¾
Can. pfd	81	81	80⅝	81
Corn Product com	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛
Distillers Sec	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36¼
Erie com	29¼	29½	29	29⅛
Erie 1st pfd	48	48¼	48	48¼
Erie, Northern pfd	127⅜	127⅜	127⅛	127⅜
Gt. Northern pfd	131¼	131¼	131	131¼
Int. Harvester com	118½	118¾	118¼	118¼
Interborough com	19½	19¾	19½	19½
Interborough pfd	54¾	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝
K. & T. com	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Louis. & Nash	145½	145½	145½	145½
Laclede Gas	111¾	112	111½	112
Merc. Marine pfd	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼
Missouri Pacific	52⅝	53¾	51¾	51¾
M. S. M	147¾	148	147¾	147¾
M., K. & T. com	34¾	34¾	34	34
North. Pacific	125¾	125¾	124½	124½
Nevada Cons	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Northern Pac	145½	145½	145	145
North Am. Co	72	72½	72	72½
N. Y. Central	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¾
N. & W. com	107⅜	107⅜	107¼	107¼
N. W. Con. 4's	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
Penn. Ry	127	127	126¾	126¾
People's Gas Co	104⅛	107	106¼	106¾
Reading com	158	158⅝	157¼	157⅝
Rock Island	30¾	30¾	29½	29½
Rep. pfd	97½	97½	97	97½
Ry. Steel Springs	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝
South. Ry. pfd	65	65	65	65
St. Paul	122⅝	122⅝	121⅞	122⅛
Texas Pacific	29⅜	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛
Union Pacific	176⅜	177⅛	176¼	176⅝
U. S. Steel	79¼	79½	78⅞	78⅞
U. S. Steel pfd	119¼	119¾	118¾	118¾
U. S. Steel 2's	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
U. S. Rubber com	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44
Utah Copper	44¾	45	44¾	45
Virginia Chem.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66½
Wabash com.	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼
Wabash pfd.	38⅜	38⅜	38¼	38⅜
Western Union	72½	72⅝	72½	72⅝

Cotton.

New York, March 21.—Cotton futures opened steady; March, 14.45c; May, 14.60c; June, 14.49c; July, 14.45c; August, 13.99c; October, 12.67c; December, 12.55@12.56c; January, 12.53@12.54c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 1@5 points in keeping with rather better cables than expected, but ruled somewhat irregular during the early trading. Leading bulls seemed to be giving the market a little support, particularly in new crop deliveries, but there appeared to be little fresh buying from outside sources, and realizing caused a reaction to about the closing figures of last night shortly after the opening. There was no aggressive selling, however, and the market during the middle of the morning ruled steady within a point or two of the best or about 2 to 4 points net higher on active months.

The market continued quiet during the late forenoon and prices at midday ruled about 2 to 3 points net higher. Private cables from Vienna claim that Austrian spinners will curtail 25 per cent for nine months beginning with April and it is expected to be definitely decided before the end of the week withthr Lancashir spinners will curtail by closing down on Saturdays for three months. Reviews of the domestic mill situation showed no fresh feature, and there was nothing in southern advices to influence sentiment as to the ordinary new crop prospects. Spt. quiet; middling uplands, 14.60c nominal. Estimated receipts at the ports 10,000 bales against 9,554 last week and 24,123 last year. For the week, 60,000 bales against 62,760 last week and 105,551 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 2,466 bales against 9,474 last year, and at Houston 1,777 against 1,684 last year.

Boston Wool.

Boston, March 21.—Very little business is being done locally in either domestic or foreign wool, while the strength abroad does not affect prices here; good territory sells at 50 cents on a scoured basis, while Ohio fleeces, such as ⅜ blood, can be bought for 28c. Buyers show a disposition to wait the opening of the extra session of congress, and with fairly full bins local dealers are paying very little attention to the new clip; new Arizona wools are being offered at 50 cents on a scoured basis, but the demand is light. Pulled wool is also dull, and there is very little interest in the foreign product.

New York Produce.

New York, March 21.—Flour—Steady. Rye—Nominal. Wheat—Wild; cables lower, western crop news a little better and commission houses good sellers, wheat was easy this morning and ¾ to ⅞c lower than last night; May, 97⅛@97 7-16. Pork—Easy; mess, $21.75@22.00; family, $21.00@22.00. Beef—Steady. Lard—Weak; middle west, $8.85@8.95 nominal. Raw Sugar—Firm; Muscovado 89 test, 3.36c; centrifugal 96 test, 3.80c; molasses, 89 test, 3.11c; refined, steady. Petroleum—Steady. Spot Coffee—Quiet. Molasses—Steady. Hay—Easy; prime, $1.10@1.13½; No.

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Rainbow	Somewhere	My Dream of the U. S. A.	Your Lips, Your Eyes, Your Golden Hair
Red Wing	When I Marry You	A Man, a Maid, a Moon, a Boat	I'm Tying the Leaves So They Won't Come
Money Boy	I Wish I Had a Girl	Love Me and the World is Mine	Down
School Days	Be Sweet to Me Kid	Rosse Ring Dreams of You	I'll Be Waiting in the Gloaming, Sweet
Ida Ho	Shine On Harvest Moon	Take Me Out to the Ball Game	Genevieve
Cheyenne	Bird on Nellie's Hat	I'm Afraid to Come Home in the Dark	Let Me Write What I Never Dared to Tell
Smarty	Games of Childhood Days	Gee, but Th is is a Lonesome Town	When You Know You're Not Forgotten by
San Antonio	Nobody Knows, Nobody Cares	By the Light of the Silvery Moon	the Girl You Can't Forget
Dearie	Waiting at the Church	Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet	Is There Any Room in Heaven for a Little
Morning Cy	You're a Grand Old Flag	Next to Your Mother Who Do You	Girl Like Me
Arra Wanna	I Could Love a Million Girls	I've Got Rings on My Fingers [Love	I'd Rather Two-Step Than Waltz, Bill
Are You Sincere	Pride of the Prairie Mary	How Do You Do Miss Josephine	Could You Love a Little Girl Like Me

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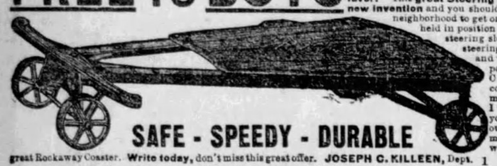

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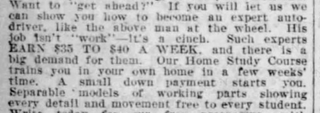

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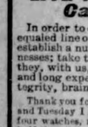

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NO MINES IN FRISCO HARBOR

Commandant Denies Report That Work Had Been Ordered.

San Francisco, March 18.—When asked concerning a report that the war department had ordered the mining of San Francisco harbor Colonel J. P. Wisser, commandant of the Presidio, last night said that nothing out of the ordinary routine was contemplated. He said that every year there was drill in placing submarine mines and the same would be held this year, beginning the usual time of April 1.

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Thank you for starting me in this business. Monday and Tuesday I made $19.85 at my work bench, and sold four watches, netting me $27 for 2 days. I got at least half the work of this place, and have been open but 10 days.—*D. C. Fyles.*

I can do any kind of repairing. Thank you for your assistance in starting me. Business growing all the time. —*Henry Baker.*

Your instructions are very easy to follow. I have just commenced, and have cleaned and repaired 8 watches and 2 clocks. Repair work is coming as fast as I can take care of it.—*W. W. Haas.*

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DIAZ NOT TO LISTEN TO LIMANTOUR'S PEACE TERMS

Mexico City, March 18.—If Minister of Finance Limantour is going to Mexico City with the intention of inducing President Diaz to listen to terms proposed by the insurrectos for cessation of hostilities, it is said that his efforts will prove fruitless.

While the Mexican administration no longer denies that a condition of war exists it is maintained that the progress of the campaign made against the rebels up to this time has shown satisfactory results. The war department, according to a telegram from Mexico City, today asserted that Madero's campaign in the north had received a serious setback within the last four days. Up to the first of this week the revolutionists apparently were in control of the situation in Chihuahua. By destroying railroad bridges north and south of the city of Chihauhau, they besieged the city for weeks, supplies were cut off and the presence of 2,000 troops in the city added to the seriousness of the food shortage.

The ability of the federals to re-establish railroad communication with Mexico City, it was said, demonstrated the weakness of the rebels. During the entire campaign, according to a statement made at the war department today, the rebels have not won a single decisive battle. To yield to the rebels in any one of their demands for peace under these conditions would be most absurd, said officials high in the government.

If Minister Limantour has some plan, other than that suggested in the dispatches from New York, he may receive co-operation from General Diaz. He and the minister are personal friends of many years' standing.

AMERICAN RELEASED BY FEDERAL JUDGE IN MEXICO

Washington, March 18.—The Mexican federal judge at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz has decided to please Henry Whittle, the American, held in prison there on charges in connection with the revolution. Luther T. Ellsworth, American consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, today telegraphed this information to the state department.

The plight of the American Smelting Securities Co., of Mexico, as a result of the revolution, was officially reported to the state department today by American Consul Freeman at Durango, who transmitted a report from the United States consular agent at Torreon, stating that unless relief is soon furnished all the plants of the company will close down. This will throw 8,800 people out of employment and place 50,000 people in dire need by the stopping of a pay roll of $80,000 a month at Velardena and Asarco.

DEATH RING STARTS PANIC

Mysterious Red Circle on Doorstep of Slain Chicago Italian.

Chicago, March 18.—A red circle four inches in diameter painted on the doorstep of the home of Antonio Getios, the last victim of Italian vengeance near "Death Corner," has created a panic even greater than the four shootings that have taken place there this week.

For the red circle, recognized by the Italians of the neighborhood as the vengeance sign of one of the most powerful branches of the Mafia, is said to be followed inevitably by no less than three deaths.

The discovery of the sign on Getios' doorstep yesterday caused wild excitement in the neighborhood. Although men and women crowded in front of the house upon the spot where the man had been standing when he was shot, no one would come within a radius of 10 feet of the fatal sign.

CAMORRISTS SET UP AN ALIBI

Two Accused of Murder Vigorously Deny Charge.

Viterbo, Italy, March 18.—The entire session of the trial of the 36 camorrists was taken up today by the cross-examination of Corrado Sortino and Nicola Morra, both of whom are accused of the actual murder of Gennaro Cuoccolo.

Both men strenuously denied the charge and in an endeavor to prove an alibi testiefid that at the time Cuoccolo was killed they were under police surveillance and could not possibly have left Naples to go to Torre del Greco, where the murder took place.

Sortino attempted to justify the scars on his hand which, according to evidence adduced, were inflicted by Cuoccolo during the attack, by saying that one of them was caused by a pair scissors and the other by the scratch of a hatpin. Both Sortino and Morra have bad criminal records.

FIRST WAR MESSAGE BY AIR

Aviators at San Antonio Successfully Perform Novel Feat.

San Antonio, Tex., March 17.—The first aeroplane war message in the history of the world was delivered yesterday by Lieutenant Ben D. Foulois. Accompanied by Phil Parmalee he flew his aeroplane across the country to Leon Springs, and returned, delivering a message. The 26 miles was covered in 24 minutes on the trip going, and in like time returning. The flight was made without a hitch. Army officers say there is no modern arm which could have been used effectively on the aeroplane as a target at the rate it was going.

FORCE DIAZ TO REFORM

Business Interests of This Country and Mexico Are Likely to Put End to Revolt.

Washington, March 20.—An ambassador extraordinar for every element in "big business," Jose Yves Limantour will tell President Porfirio Diaz that he must give up control of Mexico.

J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller have lost confidence in him. Limantour is their agent to tell him what he must do. If necessary, the finance minister will insist upon the aged president giving up office.

It is taken for granted here that the unmolested progress of Jose Yves Limantour through territory in which Madero soldiers were operating was made possible by the financial as well as political interest Francisco Madero has in the success of the finance minister whose recall from France marked the beginning of the decline of Diaz.

Whether the venerable president is to be forced to step aside, it is reckoned here will depend wholly upon himself. That he will be stripped of power has been admitted by those who were permitted to get an inkling of the negotiations that took place in New York a week ago. If President Diaz is to be left in nominal possession of his office Limantour will have a vice president selected who will give up office should it be deemed necessary for the powers behind the scenes to insist upon Diaz giving way and Limantour taking control in name as well as in fact.

New Cabinet to Come.

With the arrival in Mexico City today of Senor Limantour, President Diaz will begin a series of conferences which it is expected will result in the announcement within three or four days of a reorganized cabinet. Minister Limantour will present an explanation of the demands of the revolutionists, and the charges in the official family of President Diaz as well as the institution of certain reforms are confidently expected to appease the insurgents.

REBEL LEADER RODRIGUEZ FALLS WITH LITTLE BAND

San Diego, March 18.—With the leader, Luis Rodriguez, and seven of his followers dead on the battle field at Tecate, Mexico, and the remnants of his band scattered to the four winds in the mountains, the Mexican federal infantry hold the passes and hamlets of the west half of the Lower California border.

Company F, Eighth infantry, Mexican national army, surrounded Tecate, two miles south of the boundary line, where 30 rebels were ensconced. The federals opened fire on the rebel sentries, and two Indian guards fell mortally wounded. The rebels rushed from the houses and returned the fire.

Rodriguez saw that he was hemmed in and called a part of his mounted men to him. They made a dash for the open. As he neared the federal line, he met with a withering fire and fell from his horse, pierced by nine bullets.

Fourteen of his men escaped in this sortie and took to the hills. The rest of the rebels later fought their way out of Tecate along a dry water course and escaped to the hills.

In Tecate were eight dead men. Four of these, it was reported, were found in an adobe where nine men had barricaded themselves. Two of the refugees ran across the boundary line to the United States soldiers. They were disarmed.

Lieut. Cassarubias contented himself with occupying the buildings at Tecate and did not attempt to pursue the fleeing insurgents, most of whom were mounted. The federals report that not a man on their side was wounded or killed. The federals, it is said, had orders to take no prisoners and to care for no wounded. There are no prisoners and no wounded. During the fight, one man in the adobe house, in which four dead were later found, his ammunition evidently exhausted, ran out with his hands in the air. The federals are reported to have fired on him until he fell dead in the street.

REBELS, UNDER SHOEMAKER'S CAPTAINCY, KILL FEDERALS

El Paso, Tex., March 20.—In a fight Thursday at Colonia Siding near Torreon, 30 federals and rebels met death. Captain Duran of the federal army was among the killed.

Sixto Ugalde, a shoemaker of Matamoras commanded the rebels. In a fight Friday near Coyotte Hacienda near Torreon, three rebels were killed and several wounded. The federals also lost some men.

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Genuine Bull Leather Strops for 50c

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THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

BOMB IS BLACK HAND REVENGE

Wrecks Building Whose Owner Refused to Pay $2,000.

Boston, March 16.—Early this morning a Black Hand bomb was exploded against a building at 45 Hale street, owned by Gaspere Pelee, a fruit dealer, wrecking the building and damaging two adjoining blocks. Pelee and his wife, who resided on the second floor, were uninjured. The Italian had been threatened because he failed to pay $2,000 demanded of him. The damage to his building from the bomb is about 10 times this amount.

NINE ARE INDICTED

Chicagoans Are Charged With Conspiring to Get Too Much Alaska Land

Chicago, March 16.—Nine men, including a former railroad president, bankers, brokers and financiers, were indicted by the federal grand jury yesterday in the Matanuska river, Alaska, coal land cases. The men are charged with having conspired to defraud the United States government of 10,000 acres of coal lands, valued at $10,000,000.

Those indicted are:

A. C. Frost, formerly president of the Alaska Northern railroad, formerly president and promoter of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric road, and president of A. C. Frost & Co.

George M. Seward, Chicago, received for A. C. Frost & Co.

Pierre G. Beach, Chicago, formerly secretary of the Alaska Northern railroad, and secretary and treasurer of the Frost Co.

Frank Watson, Spokane, Wash.

George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., said to be a financial backer of Frost.

Duncan M. Seward, Seward, Alaska, formerly manager of the Southern bank, of Toronto, Can.

Harry C. Osborne, Gwyn L. Francis and Francis H. Stewart, bankers and brokers of Toronto.

Two Counts.

There are two counts in the indictment, which is drawn under what is known as the conspiracy statute. The penalty provided is a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for two years on all counts.

The land which the nine men are charged with having conspired to gain is situated on the south side of the Matanuska river, extending from Chickaloon to King's river, and land on the north side of Matanuska near Moose Creek. The tracts are known as the Watson group of coal claims and the Matanuska Coal company group.

How It Was Done.

The alleged conspiracy was begun at Chicago on April 1, 1908, according to the indictment, and Frost, Ball, Osborne and Gwyn L. Francis were to have been the chief beneficiaries. The acquisition of the land, the indictment reads, was to be effected by "unlawful, fraudulent, false and collusive locations, preferential rights to purchase and final entries and locations under the coal land laws.

"That by cunning, persuasion and promises of pecuniary reward and other corrupt means, divers, persons qualified by law to make location upon and enter and purchase coal lands, should be procured to make unlawful locations, ostensibly for exclusive use of claimants, but in truth and fact for the benefit of the conspirators."

MOB ATTACKS HAREM SKIRT

Two Girls in Rio Janeiro Rescued by Police.

Rio Janeiro, March 16.—The pantaloon skirt has reached Rio Janeiro, and two girls who were engaged to popularize the curious garment, which is called here the "culotte jupe," were mobbed in the street.

The police were called in to evict one from a cafe and she was jostled by the crowds that gathered. The other was saved from complete denudement only with some difficulty.

The mob seemed greatly amused and gathered up portions of the garment as souvenirs.

HICCOUGH ATTACK IS FATAL

Bedford, Ind., March 16.—Morton Collier, aged 61, died yesterday from hiccoughing which began last Saturday.

PREDICTS PHOTO OF THOUGHT

Dr. Max Baff Believes Exposure of Film Might Show Record.

Boston, March 20—That photographs of human thoughts, pictures of the things that pass through the brain and are later expressed in words or action, may be taken on dry plates or films, developed and kept as records of mental processes is predicted by no less an authority than Dr. Max Baff, eminent psychologist and investigator of Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, Mass.

"As a method of taking such thought photographs," said Professor Baff, "I would suggest that a capital way would be to expose the film in a vacuum tank and to have the subjects whose thoughts are to be photographed placed near the tank, even with their heads against it. To develop the film roll, after it had been unwound in darkness, with a pair of subjects thinking on a given subject while it was being unrolled, might show some extremely interesting results.

"It is a matter for close investigation and should be taken up in a long series of carefully conducted experiments."

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EVERYDAY LIFE, Novel Dept. 52-H-8 Chicago, Ill.

BOOKER T. IS LAID UP

Unable to Appear Against His Assailant.

New York, March 20.—Dr. Booker T. Washington was not able to appear in court today because of the injuries he received last night, according to the statement of his attorney, and the hearing of the charge against Albert Ulrich, the carpenter arrested last night on his complaint of felonious assault, was postponed until tomorrow. Ulrich was held in $1,500 bail.

Ulrich, a white man, maintains today that he was acting within his rights when he pursued the negro educaotr for several blocks before a policeman appeared. Ignorant of the negro's identity, he declared that his wife had complained to him of a negro she had met in the hallway of their flat house in West Sixty-third street.

Mr. Washington, who was sent to Flower Hospital, where sixteen stitches were taken in his scalp, asserted that his mission to that neighborhood was perfectly legitimate, and that he had been made the innocent victim of a most atrocious assault.

Mr. Washington, who went to his apartment at the Hotel Manhattan after having his wounds dressed told letter from his secretary saying that D. C. Smith, the auditor of Tuskogee College, of which he as the head, was in New York City and desired to see him.

"This letter said Mr. Smith was stopping with a cousin, giving the name and address," said Dr. Washington. "I recalled the letter concerning Smith and decided to look him up. I discovered that I had left the letter in other clothes at the hotel, but I thought I could recall the name as something like Moore and the address as being West Sixty-third street. I went there and commenced to look at the nameplates on the letter boxes in the halls of different houses, seeking the name of Mr. Smith's cousin. It was while thus engaged that I was attacked."

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TAKES HOUR OFF; GOES INSANE

Man Grieves Over Beating Employer Out of Time.

Peoria, Ill., March 20.—Grieving over his indiscretion in taking an hour from his employer to vote when he knew that he had not been naturalized, Emil Egolf, aged 55, a grave digger at Springdale cemetery, went insane. Egolf was taken in charge by the authorities and was sent to the insane asylum at Bartonville. A brother was adjudged insane at the same session of court.

SPLENDID PRIZES ALL FREE

I have given away over $500,000 (half a million dollars) in prizes during the last few years. I have given 209,454 different women dinner sets and other premiums. This magnificent old rose and gold dinner set, lace curtains, glass set, lamp and rug are now *all* offered free as *one* premium to the readers of this paper.

On this liberal offer you will get not one but *all* of these elegant prizes. Also everyone will get a prize **JUST FOR TRYING.** You cannot lose a minute by trying for these prizes, as I will give you *one prize anyway*, just for investigating this wonderful offer in good faith.

Send the coupon today. Just think of all these beautiful and useful gifts, which are all free.

FIRST. Our magnificent dinner set is a product of one of the finest potteries in the world, the old rose and gold leaf design having become famous in aristocratic homes. The designs are made entirely by the decalcomania process, and never before have you seen anywhere a more beautiful dinner set; thirty-one pieces, all full size.

SECOND. Beautiful pair of lace curtains in colonial design, artistic and brightening the entire parlor; firm edge; satisfaction guaranteed.

THIRD. Fire polished white rock crystal water set, consisting of two quart fire polished tumbler and six full-size tumblers. The glass glistens brilliant and clear like a diamond, being the genuine rock crystal glass.

FOURTH. Handy night lamp with green shade and Venetian decorations; the kind of a lamp that you can keep burning all night without odor; extremely economical on fuel.

FIFTH. Oriental pattern rug, brightly but harmoniously colored. Extra fine for a connecting rug between two parlors or parlor and dining room.

A MAYOR'S WIFE ENDORSEMENT

Ripley, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1910.

Mr. W. G. DAVIS, Supt., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Mr. Davis:
Thanks for your premiums; they are beautiful. The dishes, lace curtains, the rug, the seven piece glass set and the night lamp exceed my expectations.
Good wishes for you and your good Company.
MRS. L. VERN WILLIAMS.

Mrs. Williams is the wife of the Hon. L. Vern Williams, present Mayor of Ripley, Ohio. Cultured and refined people everywhere appreciate our beautiful premiums and our offer. We have hundreds of similar letters from the wives of judges, chiefs of police, aldermen and other prominent people.

HOW FREE? It is so easy, so very easy, to get all these prizes free,

For I am interested in a special introductory offer which I want you to explain to your neighbors. No ordinary picture to distribute—no—but I have a special introductory offer and in connection with SOMETHING ELSE I allow you to GIVE to those you see a *new style*, beautiful *gold embossed* picture free. Remember: These pictures are new—different from pictures you have seen, richer and more elegant in every way. They are *gold embossed*. Now you know what gold embossed postal cards are; then imagine a picture 16x20 gold embossed and also in ten other colors. Those are the pictures I want you to *give away* IN CONNECTION with another offer which everyone will be only too glad to get when you tell them about it. It's this SOMETHING ELSE that will make it so *very, very* easy to interest everybody to whom you will say a word. It will be a very, very simple matter for you to give away twenty-four of these *gold embossed* pictures on a special 25 cent offer. I will send you twenty-four of these gold embossed pictures on trust, prepaid, without one cent of money. Then, you distribute 24 pictures on my special easy plan. Then *all* the prizes are yours *free*. But if for any reason you fail to distribute all 24 pictures, I'll see you get at least **one or two or three beautiful prizes anyway.**

TWO EXTRA PICTURES FREE!

free to YOU to keep. Two of these new-style, beautiful gold embossed pictures are free to everybody who answers the advertisement the first time he or she reads it. These two extra pictures are free to you just for trying. Two extra prizes free right now. So better send your name and address without delay. TODAY.

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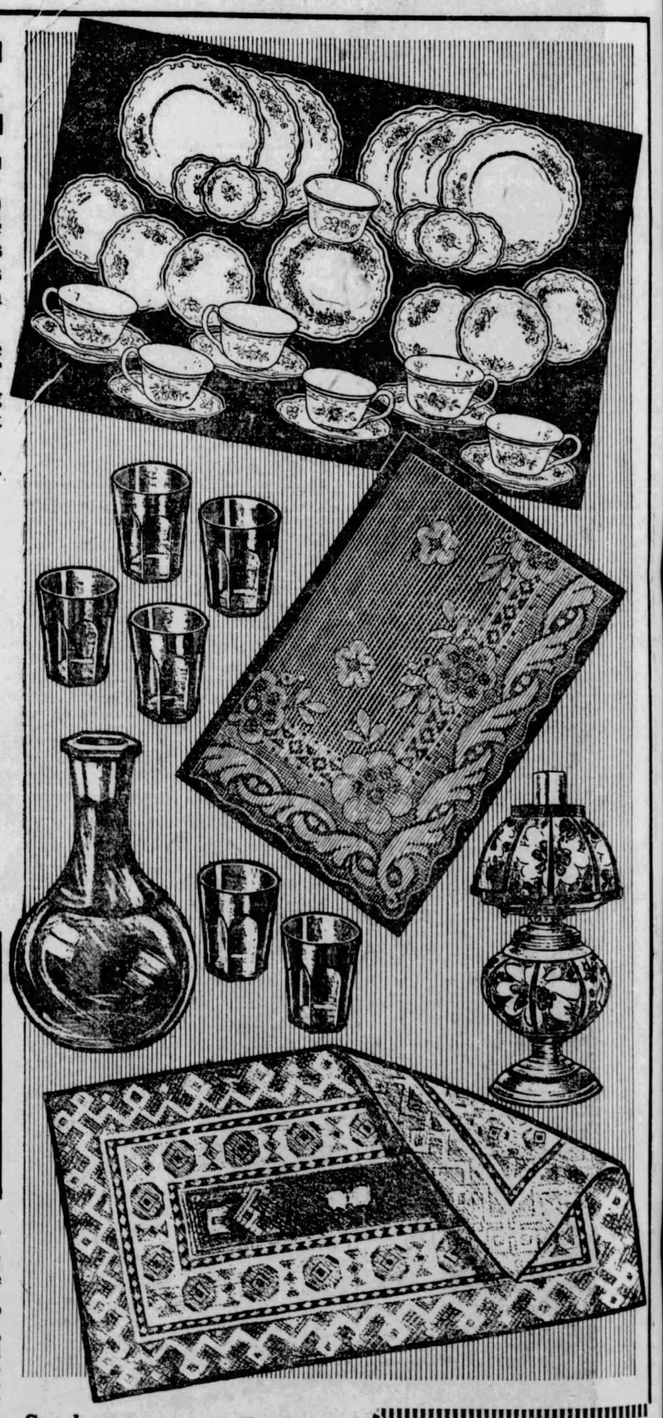

Send your name and address today—no obligations—will send you the pictures and you can return them if you do not find it convenient to distribute them. No obligation. Win these grand prizes. Be FIRST to send your name.

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